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RELATION ON FACTORS IN REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS VIEWED

WA271053 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in English No 7, 13 Feb 81

[Yuriy Krasin: "The International and the National in the Revolutionary Process"]

[Text] The coming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be a landmark event in the life of the Soviet people, a milestone in the history of the international communist movement, in the development of the world revolutionary process. The five years since the previous, 25th Congress have fully borne out the practical and theoretical significance of what Leonid Brezhnev said then about the importance of proletarian internationalism in our time as one of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. "Unfortunately," he said, "some have begun to interpret it in such a way that, in effect, little is left of internationalism. There are even people who openly suggest renouncing internationalism. In their opinion the internationalism substantiated and promoted by Marx and Lenin is outmoded. But as we see it, to renounce proletarian internationalism is to deprive the Communist parties and the working-class movement in general of a mighty and tested weapon."

Proletarian internationalsm is a far-reaching, multifaceted concept. It extends to all aspects of the social being and the mode of thinking of the working class and is manifest in all spheres--moral, psychological, political, ideological, and cultural alike. Hence its underlying principles are enriched and the sphere of their application broadened with the development of the revolutionary process. The concept is complemented by historical experience.

Proletarian internationalism underlies solidarity of action among the workers of different countries which acquires new features at every major stage of history. A qualitative evolution takes place in the class consciousness of the proletariat, which also rises to new heights. At the same time proletarian internationalism extends its influence to other social forces, enlisting progressive strata other than the working class in its struggle. Lastly, the development of proletarian internationalism funds expression in the code of conduct of the vanguard forces of our time--the revolutionary parties of the working class--in their relations with one another.

Without essaying a comprehensive analysis of the subject, we shall dwell only on a few topical aspects, primarily the correlation of the international and national factors in the world revolutionary process.

Global Problems and the Class Approach

Never has the historical responsibility of the most advanced class of our time and its revolutionary vanguard--the Communist and Workers' Parties--for the future of mankind been as great as it is today. Hence the importance attached by Marxists to a broad approach to the evaluation of the potentialities and prospects as regards relations among the various social and political forces.

The Communists, the working class, and, in effect, all peoples in general have one powerful and treacherous common enemy--imperialism, monopoly capitalism. To lose sight of this is to dull class vigilance, to succumb to illusions. At the same time the vast majority of mankind are potential friends and allies of the working class, of the Communists. Hence the importance of understanding the interests, views and positions of this majority, of grasping the specific features of their mentality. In our time the internationalist approach takes the concrete form of unity of action between the international working class and other progressive and democratic forces on an anti-imperialist platform.

The Marxists' broad, unprejudiced approach to relations with other political forces was demonstrated by the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. "Communists," it declared in its final document, "favour the most democratic methods of preparing for and carrying out united action with all progressive patriotic and peace-loving forces on a national, regional and international scale. They will do all they can to bring about greater mutual understanding between the numerous and diverse anti-imperialist trends and movements, taking into consideration their specific features and showing respect for their independence. Forms of cooperation chosen freely and by common consent will make it possible to raise the anti-imperialist struggle to a new level to meet the requirements of the present situation."

The most important historical task of the working class is to unite mankind to resolve the basic problem of our time--that of preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe and preserving peace, that precondition of social progress. And this primarily presupposes ending the arms race. The point was underscored by Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the Paris meeting of European Communist and Workers' parties held in April last year, "The arms race, in which the U.S. has involved nearly all the countries of the world, has assumed unprecedented dimensions," he said. "The Mont Blancs of weapons of enormous destructive power that have been accumulated are its monstrous fruits. According to U.N. estimates, the nuclear arsenals are running close to 1.5 million Hiroshima-type bombs. Their total yield exceeds 50 billion tons of conventional high explosives. This weaponry is enough to kill all life on earth 15 times over."

All this imposes upon the revolutionary forces the internationalist duty of preventing the holocaust from being unleashed. Awareness of this responsibility thus is an essential aspect and criterion of internationalism. Peace is the issue today in which the internationalism of the proletariat is organically linked with the desire of all men to safeguard life on earth, to uphold the right to life.

The working-class movement is actively searching for solutions also to other global problems. The Marxists associate this quest with the struggle for the most expedient and advanced forms of social relations, for socialism and communism. The growing pressure of problems of worldwide dimensions increasingly influences also the development of real, existing socialism, for it proceeds not in a vacuum but in a global context.

The broadening implications and sphere of action of proletarian internationalism are often seized upon in pursuit of their own ends by those who would give it a "new" interpretation differing from that of Marx and Lenin. For instance, some would set the interests of humanity as a whole in opposition to existing socialism. A case in point is the preachment of "equidistance" from the United States and the Soviet Union--a thesis invoked at times to justify the perpetuation of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" over Western Europe supposedly as a guarantee of its independence. And so is the one-sided interpretation of the place and role of the non-aligned movement as something of a counterweight not only to imperialism but also to socialism. On this foundation rests also the non-class theory of the two superpowers which sees no difference between the foreign policies of imperialism and socialism, of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

There are also those who under cover of a "new internationalism" lightheartedly renounce the revolutionary heritage of the Communist movement, jettison the class approach to existing problems, claiming, for instance, that for the sake of unity it is legitimate for each contingent of the working-class movement to effect a radical reappraisal of values to the point of questioning its own raison d'etre. It is here in place to recall what Leonid Brezhnev said at the Berlin forum of European Communists in 1976: "It is especially important that while joining with broad democratic trends, including Social Democrats and Christians, in the struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism, the Communists should remain revolutionaries and convinced supporters of the replacement of the capitalist system by the socialist one."

The Marxists-Leninists are opposed to the dissolution of the communist movement in some sort of boundless and amorphous internationalism. They hold that this would be damaging also to general democratic international solidarity, would deform it and deprive it of anti-imperialist content. Proletarian internationalism is not the antipode of international solidarity with a wide spectrum of anti-imperialist forces. The strengthening of the Communists' positions and influence depends primarily on their ability to find points of contact with these forces, to help them better to appreciate on the basis of their own experience the need for united action with the revolutionary working-class movement.

Dialectical Unity

Clear understanding of the correlation of the international and the national in the revolutionary process is of fundamental importance. These two aspects of the process are organically interlinked and constitute a dialectical unity. The international aspect is the expression of the class interests and the socialist aims of the workers of all nations. The internationalist, Lenin said, "must not think only of his own nation, but place above it the interests of all nations, their common liberty and equality.... He must fight against small-nation narrow-mindedness, seclusion and isolation, consider the whole and the general, subordinate the particular to the general interest."

There is little point in talking about the "priority" or "primacy" of the one or the other of these aspects. However, it is important to ascertain the significance of each in their dialectical unity, not simply place them on a par with each other. It is said, for instance, that truly national interests coincide with the international. But how to determine what interests are truly national? No end of examples could be cited of national interests in the narrow sense being presented as instances of internationalism. Evidently precise objective criteria are needed here.

Perhaps some light can be shed on this problem by drawing an analogy with Lenin's view on the relation between economics and politics. When speaking of the primacy of politics over economics, Lenin by no means implied that politics exercise supremacy over economics. What he stressed was the priority of the political approach to the solution of economic problems. Is this not applicable also to the relation between the international and the national in the revolutionary process? It is not a matter of which aspect is more important, for giving preference to one would willy-nilly amount to minimizing the significance of the other. In order to grasp the specifics of given national conditions and the corresponding forms of struggle it is essential to know the laws governing the development of the whole, to understand the meaning and content of the given epoch. Hence the need for an internationalist approach to the solution of problems of revolutionary struggle in each country.

The dialectical connection between the international and the national applies also to the countries of victorious socialism. Their foreigh policy too is conditioned by relations between national states, by the existing system of international intercourse. Yet there are theorists who in characterizing the development of the revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries invariably lay the emphasis on national differences and peculiarities, but when it comes to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and in particular their foreign policy, they demand of these countries a "pure" internationalism uninfluenced by any specific features and national interests, even the interests of existing socialism as a whole and the imperatives of the defence of its historical gains.

It is perfectly clear, however, that no countries, the socialist included, can afford to pursue a foreign policy which utterly ignores national state interests. The internationalism of the socialist countries' foreign policy is manifested not in a vacuum but in the unity of the international and national interests of these countries. Moreover, defence by the Soviet Union of its state interests, of the interests of a nation building a new society, does not run counter to proletarian internationalism; on the contrary, as history shows, it is a factor making for a change in the world balance that accords with the interests of all progressives.

The Specifics of the Developing Countries

In many countries that have cast off the colonial fetters the nation-building process has not yet been completed, and the internal social base for proletarian internationalism has not yet crystallized. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that the problem of the correlation of the international and the national does not present itself in the process of their revolutionary reconstruction. It is a problem facing the entire world. The peoples of the developing countries can see by their own experience that every step they have taken along the highroad of progress is linked with the decisive role of socialism in creating propitious conditions and opportunities for their advance.

At the same time their further progress is a global, universal problem. The acuteness of this problem is evident if only from the following figures. If in 1953 the gap between per capita incomes in the industrial and developing countries was $884, in 1975 it was $5,000, and is estimated to approach $8,000 by the year 2000. Thus, the discrepancy between development levels in per capita terms is increasing and will continue to grow.

It would be utopian to expect some mythical universal justice to prevail in the solution of the problems of the developing countries, although justice in this, as in everything else, is important and necessary. Still less can these problems be expected to be solved through economic sacrifices by the working class of the developed capitalist countries. And why indeed should the bill be footed by the working class, which is ruthlessly exploited by monopoly capitalism as it is. Besides, sacrifice is no way to resolve the complex problems of world economic development. Anyone who propounded such belt-tightening austerity theories and programmes would not meet with understanding in the working class and would find himself isolated. It would remain for him merely to level sectarian accusations of "philistinism," "bourgeoisification" and "degeneration" at the working class. Economic laws cannot be circumvented by moralizing.

The outlook for the solution of the complex problems of the developing world is directly linked with the general content of our epoch, with the translation of humanity to the road of socialist development and the establishment of a world order according with democratic and socialist principles. There are, of course, no magic recipes that could lead the newly-independent peoples rapidly to the highroad of social progress. But at the same time it would be a mistake to underestimate the vast, epochal significance of the prospect of non-capitalist development that has opened in the world today thanks to the radical changes brought about by the influence of that decisive factor of world history--real socialism.

Need for Solidarity

The transnational corporations, the scale of whose operations has greatly increased in the recent period and which now account for one-quarter of the gross national product of the capitalist world, have added a new dimension to the capitalist offensive against the national contingents of the working class. This is manifest, for one thing, in the problem of the "run-away" plant--the closing down of factories in some countries and the shifting of investments to others when it is economically advantageous, and very often for political reasons, to penalize the "recalcitrant."

The national contingents of the working class are no longer able to stand up to the transnationals in isolation from one another. United action becomes an urgent necessity. Regrettably, however, the growth of solidarity still lags behind the needs and even the potentialities of the working class. Ture, trade unions already join in international strike actions, and in a number of industries international trade union secretariats have been formed. This is a new form of unity, but it is only the beginning. Far more solidarity actions are needed. The response of the working-class movement still falls short of the requirements.

As regards the political plane, here the lag is still more keenly felt. The internationalization of the economies and policies of the leading capitalist countries, the internationalization of the anti-working-class strategy of the monopolies, proceeds at a more rapid rate than the elaboration by the working class of a united strategy of struggle against world capitalism.

Some see the way to resolve this contradiction through West European supranational institutions. Yet it should be obvious that with the present balance of political forces supranational agencies would primarily uphold the interests of Big Business. The influence wielded by the Left forces, and the Communists in particular, would be reduced considerably as compared with the weight they now carry in a number of leading West European countries.

The idea of West European supranational institutions is often propounded as a counterweight not only to growing dependence on U.S. imperialism but also to socialism. In this way, Western Europe is excluded, so to say, from the system of world interrelations as unaffected by the basic contradiction of our time. The illusion is created that that it can develop independently outside the struggle between the two world social systems.

Clearly, the way out lies through the international unity of the communist and working-class and the national liberation movements on a truly worldwide and not only regional scale.

Aggregate Experience

The revolutionary working-class movement of course springs from national soil, but genuine internationalism rules out national exclusiveness. How is this real-life, not only logical, contradiction to be resolved?

Today the setting up of a centre in the communist movement is not on the order of the day. At the present stage a more complex mechanism of international unity of the revolutionary parties is obviously more appropriate. Clearly, a mechanism of this kind has its advantages, allowing as it does for different (sometimes substantially divergent) views and positions. Objectively underlying these differences are the multiformity and heterogeneity of the world revolutionary process today.

"The international revolutionary movement of the proletariat," Lenin wrote, "does not and cannot develop evenly and in identical forms in different countries. The full and all-round utilization of every opportunity in every field of activity comes only as the result of the class struggle of the workers in the various countries. Every country contributes its own valuable and specific features to the common stream; but in each particular country the movement suffers from its own one-sidedness, its own theoretical and practical shortcomings of the individual socialist parties." It is noteworthy that Lenin spoke of one-sidedness and shortcomings in the revolutionary working-class movement "in each particular country," i.e., not of some chance deviations in that movement but of a common feature reflecting the dialectics of the international and the national.

How are this one-sidedness and these shortcomings to be overcome? The answer is to be found in what Leonid Brezhnev said at the 1976 Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties about the need for comparison of the viewpoints and experience of the various parties. This is how the experience gained in a wide variety of conditions arising from different national situations and backgrounds is generalized and Marxist-Leninist theory developed. As Lenin pointed out, this theory "grows out of the sum total of the revolutionary experience and the revolutionary thinking of all countries in the world."

Complete unanimity can hardly be a precondition of joint action. In the elaboration of common positions and views in the world communist movement contradictions, too, are encountered. What is needed is not static, monolithic unity, but a dynamic system of views and positions marked by differences on particular issues but developing on the basis of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism common to all. This is how the question was put at last year's Paris meeting of European Communist and Workers' Parties for Peace and Disarmament.

A democratic system of unity of the revolutionary parties of the working class which accords with the generally recognized standards of inter-party relations--equality, independence, and respect of one another's positions--is taking shape and developing in the communist movement. At the same time this system is consistent with the principles of proletarian internationalism, each party voluntarily observing the commitments they have undertaken in the struggle for the common goals of the Communists.

SOVIET UN OFFICIAL ON BREZHNEV CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD270930 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 27 Feb TASS--A special press conference on the fresh Soviet initiatives, which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, was held at the UN headquarters, on Thursday. Addressing the press conference, Richard Ovinnikov, deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations Organization, noted the interest aroused among the UN circles by the proposal to convene a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of the council member states in order to search for ways for an improvement of the international situation, for preventing war. The Soviet representatives noted that this idea meets the aspirations of the international community. One of the resolutions, which was adopted at the latest UN General Assembly session by a majority vote, pointed out that the present worsening of the international situation calls for increasing the effectiveness of the Security Council. It also pointed out the possibility of holding periodic meetings at the ministerial or even higher level.

It was stressed in the course of the press conference that the Soviet Union attaches exceptional significance to the necessity of preventing a nuclear holocaust, and that it will as before, persistently work for a ban on all nuclear tests as well as the adoption of practical steps for a drastic limitation of the nuclear arms race. Great attention was also devoted to the Soviet proposals for a settlement of the Middle East crisis. Richard Ovinnikov explained once again that the USSR declares for the convocation of an international conference on this problem, in which all sides concerned could take part.

It is pointed out with satisfaction among the circles of the international community that Leonid Brezhnev has again reaffirmed in his report the Soviet Union's stake in increasing the role which the international community plays in the strengthening of peace and developing international cooperation, the Soviet diplomat said. In conclusion, the Soviet representative answered numerous questions of journalists, who asked about the details of the steps made by the Soviet Union to create a healthier international climate and to ensure a peaceful settlement of the most acute problems.

PRAVDA ON ARMY DAY MEETINGS IN WARSAW, OTHER CAPITALS

LD270933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS report dated 23 February: "Combat Solidarity: On the 63d Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] Solemn public meetings, wreath-laying ceremonies, receptions and other measures have been held in many countries on the 63d anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A ceremonial meeting in Warsaw was attended by Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, and by other party and state leaders.

The CPSU is and will be the chief factor of all victories and the chief source of the strength of the Soviet Armed Forces, Army Gen F. Siwicki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff, declared at the meeting. The 26th CPSU Congress is a historic event in the life of the Soviet Union and an event of tremendous international significance. Soviet-Polish botherhood in arms, sealed by blood jointly shed on battlefields, has become the firm foundation of the alliance between our peoples and states.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people and of servicemen of the Bulgarian's People's Army was held in Sofia. Adm I. Dobrev, Bulgarian deputy minister of national defense, emphasized that the USSR is the chief bulwark of peace and socialism.

In the struggle for the cause of peace and progress the armies of the other Warsaw Pact socialist states are in the same formation as the Soviet Army. The complex international situation demands high vigilance, the consolidation of the socialist community's unity and the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact defense power.

In his speech at a ceremonial session in Ulaanbaatar, Lt Gen Ch. Purebdorj, chief of General Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces, declared that the Soviet Army in close cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries reliably guards the peaceful labor of the peoples building socialism and communism and devotedly serves Lenin's great cause.

A ceremonial meeting of servicemen from the capital's garrison was held at the Central House of the Romanian Army in Bucharest. Lt Gen G. Gomoiu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense, spoke about the Soviet Army's glorious path and noted the successes with which the Soviet people are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress. Romanian servicemen, like the entire Romanian people, rejoice at the Soviet Union's achievements in building communism.

The Soviet Union and its armed forces created under Lenin's leadership made the decisive contribution to the general victory over fascism. Soviet servicemen fought shoulder to shoulder with servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army to liberate the northeast regions of Yugoslavia from the Fascist occupiers, Maj Gen S. Ord, deputy chief of the Yugoslav People's Army Political Directorate, emphasized at a ceremonial session in Belgrade.

At the ceremonial rally of representatives of the public and the Armed Forces of Socialist Vietnam in Hanoi, Lt Gen Dam Quang Trung, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and commander of the First Military District, expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government, the armed forces and the entire people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the army and people of Vietnam for their tremendous assistance to Vietnam in the struggle against the American aggressors and Chinese expansionists. The unbreakable friendship and combat solidarity between the fraternal armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop, he emphasized.

Receptions marking Soviet Army and Navy Day were held in Soviet embassies in the capitals of foreign states.

## CLAIMS AGAINST USSR COVER EL SALVADOR INVOLVEMENT

LD261031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin "Rejoinder": "Whose Hand Then?"]

[Text] Help! There it is, the "hand of Moscow"! This heart-rendering cry is heard from time to time on the banks of the Potomac from the mouths of certain politicians and Pentagon officials and the "free" press in harness with them. They seek this notorious "hand" first in the Near East, then in Africa, then in other regions--everywhere where peoples are rising up in the struggle for social and national liberation--with a persistence worthy of better application.

Recently the "trackers" from Washington have been seeking this same "hand" in Central America, where the movement against Yankee imperialism's diktat has been increasingly expanding. And now at last success: The "hand" has been discovered. It is combined with the "hand of Havana."

This, in particular, was announced recently by none other than A. Haig, former commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, and now U.S. secretary of state. At a meeting with U.S. congressmen he came out with slanderous fabrications about "interference" by Cuba and the Soviet Union in the El Salvador conflict. Haig maintained that Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam are allegedly supplying weapons to Salvadoran partisans from the territory of Nicaragua.

L. Eagleberger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who is now on a visit to West Europe, is trying to convince the NATO partners too of the imaginary "interference."

What aim then is the chorus of false voices from Washington pursuing, in repeating the refrain about "Soviet-Cuba interference"? The explanation, as they say, is quite simple. Certain people want to use it to turn Salvadoran events upside down and justify the United States' own interference in the affairs of this Central American country.

In fiscal 1980-81 alone Washington provided the pro-American junta with $123 million, which went on arming punitive troops with American weapons and strengthening the repressive apparatus. It was precisely the Pentagon which sent its "advisers" to El Salvador to participate in combat against the patriots. It was precisely emissaries of the U.S. military department, as the press reported recently, who not long ago set up a subversion center in the Salvadoran city of San Andres for controlling punitive operations against the patriots. It is precisely the United States, according to numerous daily press reports, which is continuing to elaborate plans for military intervention in El Salvador. The State Department, the Philadelphia INQUIRER writes, regards this region as a "potential Vietnam."

So if there is any question of a "hand," gentlemen, it certainly is not reaching out from Moscow or Havana....

## BRAZINSKASES MAY ASK HAIG FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM

LD261922 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Los Angeles, 26 Feb, TASS--A Los Angeles court made a decision on the case of the father and son Brazinskases, criminal terrorists who highjacked a Soviet air plane and killed the air hostess in 1970. They were charged with nothing more than illegal entry into the United States. The American Themis has again proved to be extremely lenient to murderers and ruled that they may address a second request for political asylum to Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Their first request in 1976 was turned down by the Gerald Ford administration on the grounds that they had committed a crime earlier. A good opportunity now presents itself to State Secretary Haig, who has initiated a campaign to oppose "international terrorism", to show the world public what his talk on the subject is really worth.

## MOSCOW SCORES SOUTH KOREAN ELECTION OUTCOME

SK270648 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Commentary by station commentator (Mikhaylov)]

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Seoul, the election of the new president was conducted in Seoul yesterday. The Electoral College did as expected. Under the careful orchestration of the Seoul regime, the deputies to the Electoral College voted for Chon Tu-hwan, the only candidate. The vote was designed to aid Chon Tu-hwan in eliminating all potential rivals from the political arena. The authorities imprisoned some 50,000 people who opposed them. When a massive antigovernment uprising took place in Kwangju and other cities in South Korea in mid-May 1980, the dictator deployed troops in those areas with the approval of his masters across the ocean and immersed the patriots' uprising in a sea of blood.

The eminent opposition activist Kim Tae-chung was sent to a courtmartial on a trumped up charge of antistate conspiracy. Kim Tae-chung faced a dangerous moment when his death penalty was to be executed. However, his capital punishment sentence was reduced to life imprisonment due to the pressure of the world's social circles. Scores of newspaper and publishing firms which irritated Chon Tu-hwan were closed, and several hundred progressive figures and workers were dismissed from their positions.

All this is aimed at completely blocking the opposition South Korean figures who advance demanding the achievement of democratic reform, the reunification of the North and the South and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Under such conditions, the election of the South Korean president was conducted. Chon Tu-hwan frantically schemed to seize the presidency. The reactionary South Korean military elements who are controlling the nation's conditions and the U.S. imperialists who are implementing in South Korea their aggressive policy toward Asia regard Chon Tu-hwan as a person fit for the post. It is not by chance that the new U.S. administration accorded an excessively hospitable reception to the dictator from Seoul during his recent U.S. tour. As is widely known, President Reagan announced that he absolutely opposes the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and unconditionally supports the Chon Tu-hwan regime. In the communique issued at the talks held in early February were Washington's intention to resume negotiations with Seoul, including discussions of military questions, and U.S. willingness to offer technology required for modern weapons systems and the defense industry to the Seoul regime.

However, the development of the situation shows that even if Washington replaces its stooge Pak Chong-hui with another stooge, Chon Tu-hwan, it will never be able to solve the social, political and economic problems in South Korea. The South Korean people are continuing their struggle against all the antipopular regimes, for their right to existence and for democratic freedom, regardless of who heads or who supports the regimes.

## BRIEFS

DONBASS SUPPLIES TO MONGOLIA--A significant part of the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic has been contributed by the Novokramatorsk machine-building plant association, that filled ahead of schedule an important Mongolian order. A populous Soviet-Mongolian friendship meeting was held at the enterprise on 17 February to mark the completion of a shipment of equipment to the (Ergenetskiy) ore mining and concentration combine. The enterprise has supplied equipment for copper ore concentration. The Novokramatorsk machine-building plant is one of the 56 Donbass enterprises supplying production to Mongolia, including walking excavators, diesel locomotives, rolled ferrous stock, electric motors, mineral fertilizers, drilling machines, metal cutting machines, steel pipes and many other items. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 81 AU]

PONOMAREV ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY

LD261326 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The 60th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on establishment of friendly relations between the two countries falls due on February 28. The treaty is a practical manifestation of international links of a new type based on the principles of full equality, independence, and sovereignty of the parties. Historically, Afghanistan was the first oriental state with which the young land of the soviets started establishing friendly links.

In the very first months of the existence of the Soviet Republic, despite extremely heavy conditions that it found itself in, the Soviet Government displayed care for its neighbours in the East. On the insistence of Soviet delegates, at the peace negotiations with Germany in March 1918 an article was included into the Brest peace treaty which made it incumbent upon the parties to it "to respect political and economic independence and territorial inviolability of Persia and Afghanistan."

The Soviet Government has not had and has no interests in the relations with the Afghan people but consolidation of friendship, goodneighbourliness and mutual assistance. In the very first instruction to the plenipotentiary representative of the Russian Federation in Kabul it was emphasized that the Soviet policy in the East "is not aggressive, that policy is the policy of peace and friendship." The task of the representative of the land of the soviets was to "promote development and prosperity of the friendly Afghan state" and to give it every feasible assistance in that.

The Soviet Union has never departed from these principles. This is why, speaking at a press conference in Moscow the other day, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal stated with full ground that friendship of the Afghan people with the peoples of the Soviet Union is "strong as granite; it reflects the will of the whole of the Afghan people."

The Afghan people now live an intense, energetic and creative life. In the past 14 months the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan did a great volume of work in the sphere of political, economic and social transformations.

Peasants' age-old debts to feudals have been abrogated in the country. More than 300,000 landless working people were provided with land. A literacy campaign has begun: More than half a million people are learning how to read and write. Broadly under way is the process of establishing the National Fatherland Front with a view to drawing all patriotic strata of the population into building a new life.

Internal and external reactionary forces are trying in every way to prevent the development of the Afghan revolution. In an atmosphere of a crusade of world reaction against Afghanistan, the USSR met half-way the insistent requests of the Afghan leadership and sent there a limited military contingent. Had the Soviet Union's assistance to heroic Afghanistan not been rendered, there would have been no revolutionary, free, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan now, said Babrak Karmal, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress yesterday.

Fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union serves the Afghan people as a reliable guarantee in defending the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from encroachments of the forces of imperialism on its independence, sovereignty and freedom.

## CSSR'S CHNOUPEK WRITES ARTICLE ON DETENTE ISSUES

LD261501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek: "Detente Is the Command of the Times"]

[Text] Prague--There is no sensible alternative to the relaxation of international tension, which became the chief trend in international relations in the seventies and took deep root in Europe thanks to the socialist countries and, particularly, the Soviet Union. All of peace-loving progressive mankind, sober-minded politicians and the broad public now agree with this fundamental truth. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently emphasized once again in his address to the world youth and students forum in Helsinki, it is necessary "to keep mankind from sliding toward disaster, to preserve detente and to travel further along the path to lasting, just and democratic peace." People in all corners of the world are now awaiting with tremendous interest the analysis which the 26th CPSU Congress will make of the situation in the world.

Despite the fact that the international situation has recently been complicated through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces, the countries of real socialism preserve their inherent historical optimism, put forward new peace initiatives and seek to avert the intensification of East-West confrontation and to guard the continent against a new twist of the arms race spiral. Marshaling weighty arguments, they persistently and patiently propose a way out of the difficult situation artifically being created in Europe by the politicians of a number of Western states. They are strengthening bridges of cooperation confidently and calmly and without artificial dramatization. They are blazing new trails of mutual understanding step by step.

Today there already exists a lot of convincing and quite graphic evidence that only detente and observance of all the accords reached in Helsinki in 1975 are the reliable guarantee of peaceful development and of mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different political systems. In speaking of this it is necessary to emphasize the particularly important role which political dialogue plays in the process of overcoming a certain slackening in the pace of detente. It is hard to overestimate, for example, the significance of the summit talks held last year between the Soviet Union and France, the FRG and Finland. Such productive meetings help to shed light on mutual positions and ideas and make it possible to strengthen the political and economic foundations of peaceful coexistence among countries with different state systems. The basis of such a realistic policy remains the indisputable and repeatedly proven truth: Even fundamental differences of opinion must not hinder peoples in their desire to avert thermonuclear war, to stabilize the international situation and to strengthen the spirit of trust, good neighborliness and cooperation.

It is toward achieving these goals that Czechoslovak foreign policy is directed above all. In full accordance with the course charted by the 15th CPCZ Congress and with the collective decisions adopted at the conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, the CSSR advocates always and everywhere deepening the detente process, spreading it to all parts of the world, ending the arms race and implementing disarmament. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, recently reaffirmed loyalty to this course. "Czechoslovakia," he said, "resolutely supports efforts aimed at strengthening peace and liquidating hotbeds of tension.... The strong alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community states, which will continue to be the basis of the CSSR's foreign policy activity, serve as the reliable guarantee of our people's peaceful life."

The now traditional meetings in the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Gustav Husak have given a strong boost to Czechoslovak policy in the international arena. The multilateral meetings of the fraternal countries' leading party and state figures--the last one was held in Moscow 5 December last year--are of truly inestimable significance. They ensure the careful coordination of the socialist states' foreign policies and help to create new peace initiatives and to strengthen our socialist community's international prestige. Bilateral working meetings, such as the meeting which took place recently between Comrades G. Husak and S. Kania, are also important.

In its everyday activity in the world arena the CSSR is guided by the firm conviction that sooner or later the principles of detente will become the norm in relations among countries. As a socialist state, our republic is ardently interested in decisively improving the international climate. This is why we struggle so persistently and purposefully for the security of the states and peoples of the European Continent and seek together with our socialist partners--the USSR, the GDR, Poland and other countries--to make a worthy contribution to the expansion of cooperation.

We build all our diverse ties and contacts with the states possessing a different social system and which signed the Final Act in Helsinki on the principles laid down in that historic document. Czechoslovakia has made considerable progress in its relations with those countries, despite the problems and difficulties which periodically arise--not through the CSSR's fault. Our ties and cooperation with the republic's nearest neighbors--the FRG and Austria--are developing successfully. The recent talks which the FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister had with Czechoslovak statesmen confirmed the fruitfulness and promising nature of good neighborliness. Our relations with other countries with a different political system are also developing similarly.

Czechoslovakia has taken an active and interested part in all the multilateral actions which have followed the Helsinki conference: from the Belgrade meeting to the Madrid meeting, which is being held right now. The CSSR delegation is seeking to ensure that ways are found at this forum to resolve such an important problem of strengthening the foundations of European peace and extending the range of the detente process as the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Thanks to its strong international position and its good prestige in the world, achieved since the election of the present CPCZ Central Committee leadership headed by Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia today is for many countries a dependable ally and a desirable partner. Our republic is a member of more than 60 international governmental organizations and 1,250 nongovernmental organizations. We maintain diplomatic relations with 127 countries. Operating abroad there are 83 embassies, 4 permament Czechoslovak missions and 13 consulates general. The CSSR has signed more than 200 bilateral and more than 600 multilateral treaties. At the 35th UN General Assembly session the Czechoslovak delegation, acting in the interests of strengthening peace and international security, was the coauthor of 30 adopted resolutions.

In all avenues of the struggle for concrete progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament the CSSR actively supports the widely known range of proposals contained in the declaration adopted at last year's conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. We voice profound solidarity with the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which is prepared to take any constructive steps to end the arms race and to implement disarmament.

At the same time the Soviet Union and its allies are displaying enhanced vigilance with regard to the aggressive aspirations of imperialist forces and their attempts to undermine the socialist countries' positions and to secure one-sided military superiority.

The point is that the quantity of new arms, including weapons of mass destruction, is growing at an unprecedented pace, but the talks aimed at limiting this race are at a standstill owing to the West's groundless obstructions. What I have said relates directly to the Warsaw Pact states' talks with the NATO countries on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The CSSR--a direct and active participant in these talks--has long been awaiting the West's positive response to the constructive proposals made by the delegations of our community states. Enjoying broad public support, we are continuing the struggle against the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and against the barbarous neutron bomb.

The CSSR will do everything to make its foreign policy still more dynamic and effective in the future and to ensure that it accords fully with the tasks which the 16th CPCZ Congress, to be held in April, will undoubtedly set it. All the CSSR's international activity will continue to be based on the indefatigable strengthening of friendship and the deepening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. It is precisely thanks to the fraternal countries' cooperation in realizing the peace program in the international arena that the tremendous successes have been achieved which have had a beneficial effect on the development of events in the world and prevented reactionary forces from realizing their black aims. We see these successes as proof that there really is no sensible alternative to detente. It must continue to remain the chief trend in international development.

FRG CABINET ASSESSES PROPOSALS IN BREZHNEV REPORT

LD251848 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 25 Feb 81

["Stand of FRG Government"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb, TASS--Official representative of the FRG Government Kurt Secker said today at a press-conference in Bonn that the members of the Cabinet at their today's meeting familiarized themselves with the contents of the report delivered by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th congress and made a preliminary assessment of the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union.

"The FRG Government welcomes the fact that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed unambiguously the Soviet Unions' readiness to continue the talks on arms control, especially the U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation," the governmental statement says.

"The FRG Government welcomes unconditionally the Soviet Union's readiness to spread confidence-building measures to the entire European territory of the USSR," the statement says. At the same time, the FRG Government confirmed its adherence to NATO's nuclear missile decisions by referring again to the thesis about the alleged "Soviet military superiority." The text of the governmental statement makes it possible to conclude that the FRG Government would like to implement the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile means of NATO countries and the USSR only in the part that refers to the Soviet Union, without applying it to NATO countries.

Proposal on Arms Reduction

LD261620 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb, TASS--An official spokesman for the FRG Government, as has been reported, made public here at a press conference on Wednesday a statement adopted at a meeting of the West German Cabinet of Ministers.

The statement points out that the Federal Government has studied in detail the contents of the report by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed readiness on the part of the USSR to continue talks on arms control, especially the American-Soviet talks on limiting the strategic nuclear weapons.

The Federal Government, the statement says, welcomes without any qualifications the USSR's readiness to extend the measures contributing to the building of confidence to the entire European territory of the Soviet Union. At the same time, the FRG Government's statement keeps silent on that part of Leonid Brezhnev's proposal which says that the USSR stands ready to extend the confidence-building measures in the military field to the entire European part of the Soviet Union--on condition of a corresponding extension of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of Western states. This proposal is fully in line with the decisions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The statement of the FRG Government also contains an idea, which is to say the least strange, to the effect that the new Soviet proposals with regard to the moratorium on the stationing of medium-range nuclear missile weapons allegedly contain nothing new and even constitute a step back compared to the previous Soviet proposals. It is quite evident that in the FRG ruling circles there is no wish to take note of what a major step the Soviet Union is now making to meet the position of the West European countries. The fact is that the proposed moratorium covers not only the quantitative but also the qualitative aspects of medium-range weapons.

It is evident that individual types of weapons cannot be considered in isolation. The question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe must be regarded in conjunction with U.S. forward-based nuclear means, which is not done in the statement of the FRG Government. Until recently the FRG Government recognized that there existed a balance of forces in Europe. What has changed since? What is in effect at issue is probably an attempt to evade an actual examination of Soviet proposals and to continue assisting the U.S. plans for the so-called "rearmament" and stationing new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet proposals say that the best solution would be not a limitation but a reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. It is impossible to fail to notice that in an objective approach to assessing the Soviet proposals.

MIES INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONALISM, SOVIET MODEL

LD250949 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 3

[APN correspondent L. Bezymenskiy interview for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA with German Communist Party [DKP] Chairman Herbert Mies: "A Great Example"; date not specified]

[Text] Bonn--When Vladimir Ilich Lenin opened the first Communist International Congress on 2 March 1919, in his historic speech he pronounced the names of the two greatest representatives of the Third International--the German revolutionaries Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who fell victim to reaction. Is it not right to see a symbol of proletarian internationalism in the combining of the three names--Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg?

Comrade Herbert Mies, DKP chairman, began our talk in those words.

[Question] From the first days of the Soviet land's existence the assertion came into usage that the October Revolution was an "untypical phenomenon" and that the Soviet communists' experience was unacceptable for the West....

[Answer] "Whenever there have been revolutions in history," my interlocutor said with a smile, "there have also been attempts to defend the old, obsolete system. Such was the attempt to present the Great October Socialist Revolution as 'untypical.' At first, of course, the world bourgeoisie tried to stifle the Soviet republic, and when this failed it began to seek other ways of combating it. At that time the assertion was also born that what is good for others is not good for us.... However, the experience of the October Revolution and of the Soviet communists is universal. There are fundamental laws, common to all, in the complete originality of the specific conditions. This experience showed that it is not only desirable but also possible to transfer power into the people's hands. The elimination of production anarchy and the elimination of crises and unemployment have been possible. Why is this experience considered 'unacceptable' for us? Why is the experience of replacing the old society by a new, more highly developed one considered 'unacceptable?'"

To those who deny the significance of the Soviet experience, I say that it is essential experience, Comrade Mies stressed. It is an example and a model from which we learn and from which we must learn. The Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace and national liberation is exceptional. The CPSU's activity in generalizing the world revolutionary process is of tremendous significance for us and for all who solve tasks under their countries' specific conditions. The CPSU is a party from which we can learn.

[Question] Comrade Mies, the West now likes to assert that to be "objective" one has to be critical of the Soviet Union and the CPSU. What is your opinion on this score?

[Answer] My attitude to the Soviet Union and CPSU, to the Soviet people's achievements and to peace-loving Soviet policy is based not on the principles of "criticism" but on the principles formulated by Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Only from this stance can one correctly evaluate the switch from capitalism to socialism successfully carried out in the Soviet Union and the successful building of the bases of a communist society. I stress the word "successfully." Despite all the difficulties and complexities, Soviet communists have succeeded in creating a state which has a colossal influence on the whole of world development, an influence in favor of peace and progress.

Of course, anything which is new encounters difficulties along its way, including difficulties for which the Soviet state is in no way responsible. My admiration for the accomplishments of the Soviet people, and their party is all the greater for that; those accomplishments give me strength and confidence in the victory of the great cause of Marx, Engels and Lenin. I would observe that my admiration includes admiration for the way in which Soviet communists regard their work critically and self-critically and how they approach complex problems of their country's economic and social life. I say to all lovers of "objectivity" and "criticism": No one is more objective or more critical in evaluating its strong and weak aspects than the CPSU itself. I recommended that such lovers of objectivity and criticism read Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches at recent CPSU plenums and that they read PRAVDA regularly.

[Question] Comrade Mies, regarding CPSU activity during the war and in the postwar period, what lessons can we draw from it?

[Answer] I want to answer this question with several counterquestions. First: What would things be like for mankind now if Soviet people, led by their Communist Party, had not saved the world from Hitlerite fascism? Second: What would things be like for mankind now if the Soviet Union had not succeeded in the postwar period in creating a correlation of forces in the world arena which prevents international imperialism from implementing its plans for unleashing World War III? Third: What would things be like for mankind now if the Soviet Union had not shown such persistence in implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence? During and since the war the CPSU not only demonstrated the socialist system's stability and invincibility; it also realized the irrefutable historical truth which says that war must be excluded from human life.

[Question] In your opinion, what role does solidarity with the Soviet Union and the CPSU play in the worsened international situation?

[Answer] I believe that this question is now becoming vitally important for communists of all countries. The reason is clear. The cardinal problem of "war and peace" has become exceptionally acute. This problem is now more acute than ever. The shift by certain circles of world imperialism toward a policy of confrontation is linked to the launching of a new "crusade" against progressive forces throughout the world. Imperialism is acting as a gendarme, trying to check the national liberation movement in all corners of the globe. All this makes communists' solidarity with the Soviet Union and the international solidarity of all countries' communists even more necessary. Judge for yourself: If the U.S. bourgeoisie adjures its allies to side with it in the "crusade" against communism, what is to stop us communists from opposing the reactionary front with a united front of progressive forces?

I have no doubt that the 26th CPSU Congress will be a great stage in the process of strengthening the international communist workers movement's unity.

## OFFICIALS DISCUSS FINNISH COOPERATION PROJECTS

LD261033 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Feb 81 p 15

[Finnish News Bureau report: "Project Cooperation With the Soviet Union Also Covers Construction Imports"]

[Text] There is dissatisfaction in the Soviet Union with the way in which the major joint projects mentioned in the long-term agreement have been implemented in the Soviet Union and in Finland. In Helsinki on 17 February Soviet trade attache M.V. Gubanov said that he hoped that the Soviet Union would also be allowed to carry out some of the projects mentioned in the program on the Finnish side.

"The different phases of Svetogorsk, Kostamus and Paeabjaervi are progressing at a fast pace. The new hotel in Leningrad is to be extended when the first phase is finished and the Finns are to build a hotel in Viipuri," Gubanov pointed out.

In addition to these projects, negotiations are in progress on the building of harbors in Tallinn and a large repair workshop for railroad cars near Leningrad. In addition schools, shops and a residential center are to be built, Gubanov mentioned.

However, it has not been possible to get projects on the Finnish side of the border going, he pointed out. These projects include the construction of a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power station and the exploitation of the phosphorite ore at Sokli.

"Of course, the mentions in the long-term agreement are not firm commitments, merely recommendations; but the Soviet Union has made them into commitments for itself. However, the Soviet organizations are not finding such a friendly reception in Finland," Gubanov said. The question should be tackled so that we also have a share in the construction of the joint projects, he added. However, there has been a certain amount of progress on the project side in Finland. The planning agreement on the 1,000-megawatt power station is in its final phase and should be signed soon, if everything goes according to plan.

The project blueprint, which is hopelessly behind schedule, is to be ready before the end of 1982, reported legation counselor for economic questions A.S. Maklakov, who is responsible for the project under the jurisdiction of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The Rautaruukki coking plant project is also to be discussed in early March. "Early in December we put forward a proposal for a coking plant based on the most modern technology, and next month we will be looking into the project in great detail. We hope that we will be able to build the plant," Maklakov said. The coking plant is of a new type, and according to Maklakov its most important quality is that it causes no pollution or waste. The package, which is based on a new method of enrichment, has already been sold to Japan and the FRG, Maklakov said.

He also hoped that cooperation in Third World countries would improve. A joint tender for a series of 100 electric locomotives based on the Stroemberg electric drive has already been delivered to Denmark. However, because of delays in Denmark no negotiations have yet begun, Maklakov said.

According to Gubanov agreements for shipbuilding worth R1.2 billion--around 7 billion markkaa--have already been made for the present 5-year period. The deliveries will take place between 1981 and 1984. "This means that in this period we will be buying further ships worth at least the same amount," Gubanov said, adding that the Soviet Union knew what sort of ships it wanted. "They are technically extremely complex vessels. The largest part of the shipping orders will comprise different types of research ships for oil and gas exploration on the Continental Shelf to the north," Gubanov said.

Gubanov also raised the question of the phosphorite at Sokli and said that the project needs to mature a while. However, we are dealing with an "exceptionally rich and comprehensive deposit," which partly interests the Soviet Union because the apatite deposits on the Kola Peninsula are running out. "Finance and transportation are considerable problems. However, these problems can be solved if Finland declares an interest in the project. We are interested in building the enrichment plant," Gubanov said. Gubanov did not want to say anything definite about the shape the project would take, but the Soviet Union is interested in some form of trade exchange as long as agreement can be reached on what shape this should take.

According to Gubanov Finland has spoken a great deal and rather one-sidely about the Soviet Union's high oil prices since the price rises. "We do business using world market prices. Both sides stress that their prices are world market prices, which are advantageous to both. And price rises are by no means one-sided; Finland is raising its prices enough," Gubanov pointed out.

Gubanov seems to have a good opinion of Finnish businessmen. He thinks that the Finns are very good businessmen. And they know the art of bargaining very well. According to Gubanov Finnish businessmen are "especially successful" when negotiating prices.

COMMENTARY ON CYPRUS SEGMENT OF BREZHNEV REPORT

NC252142 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The positive assessment of relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus which was included in the report on the activities of the CPSU Central Committee presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th congress has particularly attracted the attention of the broad circles of the Cypriot public and press. We hail the successful development of relations with Cyprus, said the Soviet leader. Those who are carefully watching the state of Soviet-Cypriot relations know very well how many good, concrete and useful deeds for the people of our countries are included in this brief line in the report on the activities of the CPSU Central Committee. Indeed, our commentator writes for more than 20 years the Soviet-Cypriot relations have had a steadily more friendly character and have been successfully developing in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Just as official spokesmen for the Republic of Cyprus have repeatedly stressed, these relations constitute a drastic factor for the consolidation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the young state. The Soviet Union has always opposed and continues to oppose the machinations by the imperialist forces and the internal reaction that aim at partitioning Cyprus and at eliminating its nonaligned status.

The Soviet Union is a staunch supporter of peaceful and fair settlement of the Cyprus problem. Soviet officials have repeatedly stressed that the Cypriots have the absolute right to decide their own fate, without outside intervention. In the opinion of the Soviet side, the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem must be in the interests of all the Cypriot people, Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike. Both communities are in a position to settle themselves the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem, including the constitutional organization and the territorial structure of the Cypriot state. The Soviet Union is decisively supporting the Cypriot people's struggle for the elimination of foreign military bases on the country's territory and for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from the island. Our country has hailed the proposal of the Republic of Cyprus submitted at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in May 1978 which proposed the complete demilitarization of the island.

The cooperation between our countries in the international arena is strengthened by the continuous developing mutual exchanges in the economic, trade and cultural fields. The long-term agreement on trade between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus is being successfully carried out. Last year the volume of Soviet-Cypriot exchanges was almost 25 percent higher and exceeded R41 million. Apart from the products of traditional exports, the Soviet Union buys from Cyprus products of broad consumption. Cultural relations between our countries continue to be developed. In April 1980 a program of cultural and scientific cooperation was signed in Nicosia between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus for the 1980-81 period. And this program is being successfully carried out. The successful development of Soviet-Cypriot relations, a thing which is mentioned in the report on the activities of the CPSU Central Committee at the 26th congress, responds to the radical interests of our people. It constitutes a serious factor for the consolidation of peace and security in this so important region, as is the case with eastern Mediterranean, our commentator concludes.

IRANIAN REACTION TO BREZHNEV CONGRESS REPORT NOTED

NC261855 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Noteworthy and positive value is granted in all countries of the world to the efforts by the Soviet Union and our country's Communist Party toward the consolidation of the bases of world peace and the expansion of cooperation between nations and countries. This basic line in the Soviet Union's foreign policy was fully confirmed and [word indistinct] in the report given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow.

Naturally this report received attention in Iran as well, especially since in it Leonid Brezhnev referred to your country and to Iran's anti-imperialist revolution, describing this as an important event in the international life of recent years.

It is completely logical that Brezhnev's remarks on the fact that our country is prepared to expand good relations with Iran on the basis of the principle of equality and, of course, on the basis of reciprocity received special attention. In Iran they are very well aware of the fact that the Soviet Union has always placed its relations with Iran, its southern neighbor, on the basis of the principle of respect for its sovereignty, its territorial integrity and nonintervention, on the basis of the principle of cooperation and good neighborliness.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the economic field has yeilded very good results and made it possible for a range of large industrial units to be constructed throughout Iran and for the grounds for the establishment of a national independent economy in your country to be paved. At present the transit of goods through Soviet territory, the volume of which has more than doubled since the pre-revolution era, is of great importance to Iran.

The Soviet Union seriously and decisively announces its support for the liberation struggle of the Iranian nation. This (?type) of support was made at the time when the anti-imperialist revolution was being made in Iran. In short, the Iranians have never seen anything but goodness from the Soviet Union. Therefore it is natural that in Iran they could not have ignored Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 26th congress on the readiness of the Soviet Union to expand good relations with your country. In Iran's ruling circles these remarks also received attention. For instance, the leader of the Iranian Republican Party, Ayatollah Beheshti, stated a few days ago that Iran agrees with the Soviet leader on Soviet-Iranian relations.

Of course, we know and you know that in Iran other remarks can be heard about the Soviet Union which completely alter the nature of the Soviet Union's policy. The source of such anti-Soviet remarks is the imperialist propaganda, the objective of which is maliciously to accuse the Soviet Union and to create a rift in the good-neighborly relations between our two countries. But of course (?the course of events) shows that it is to the benefit of the Soviet and Iranian nations to cherish their good neighborliness and to expand equal and mutually beneficial cooperation as Leonid Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL ON BREZHNEV CONGRESS REPORT

LD261110 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 26 Feb, TASS--The eyes of all mankind are now turned to Moscow, where the epoch-making 26th congress is now being held, and this shows that the peoples of the world pin their hopes on it, Suhayl Tawile, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, said in a TASS interview.

The report, presented by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he continued, contains a penetrating analysis of the present international situation and the tasks confronting the peoples, above all, in the sphere of safeguarding universal peace, preventing a nuclear war, and ensuring the best conditions for the victory of the forces of socialism, progress and national liberation.

Leonid Brezhnev's reaffirmation that the USSR and the other socialist states will not let American imperialism get a military superiority, is, he said, a reliable guarantee in conformity with the aspirations and interests of the peoples and a firm foundation and support for checking aggressive intrigues and machinations of imperialism.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party highly assessed the proposal, advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the convocation of an international conference for exploring a comprehensive and equitable solution to the Middle East problem with participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose significance is becoming distinctly greater seen against the background of the failure of the Camp David agreements. This proposal, he said, accords with the vital interests of the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab peoples, the tasks of their struggle for the final frustration of the Camp David deal just as Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for safeguarding peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

The entire report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress is permeated with the spirit of the Soviet Union's lofty responsibility for the destiny of the world, he said in conclusion.

PERESADA ON CURRENT TASKS, PLANS, ECONOMY OF PDRY

LD230819 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February 1981 publishes on page 6 a 1,100-word dispatch from correspondent V. Peresada datelined Aden, February, under the headline "Democratic Yemen: Building a New Life." Peresada describes a trip to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and talks with local figures, noting the country's current tasks and plans. He states that as the PDRY "participates in CEMA as an observer," its new 5-year state plan, "coordinated with the CEMA countries' plans," is aimed at all-round development.

The article goes on to quote 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY, as saying that "in building a new life, we have met with problems caused by socioeconomic backwardness inherited from colonialism, as well as growth difficulties. Some are directly connected with the subversive activity waged by forces of imperialism and reaction. That is why we attach great significance to party leadership of the economy and are creating people's control organs and continuing to strengthen national democratic power." Peresada goes on to note features of the country's economic development and the role of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and concludes: "'We are deeply convinced,' A.N. Muhammad stressed, 'that our revolution's aims can only be attained in alliance with the other detachments of the revolutionary movement, above all the world socialist system headed by the USSR--the reliable, true friend of peoples fighting for freedom, peace and progress. The Yemeni Socialist Party and the republic's government will continue to strengthen this strategic alliance, which accords with the interests of our people and all progressive forces.'"

ZAGLADIN VIEWS FOREIGN RESPONSE TO CPSU CONGRESS

LD261744 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 26 Feb 81

["In the Press Centre of the 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb TASS--"Most foreign responses to the deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress testify to an interest in the forum of Soviet communists, in the proposals presented in the report of the CPSU Central Committee," said, speaking here today, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin. Noting that many of the responses reflect the hope that these proposals and efforts to implement them will mark the beginning of a new stage in the West-East relations, he said: "We would be glad if this happened. The good will of the Soviet Union is there, and we stand ready to do everything necessary so that a new stage could really begin in the relations between countries."

"At the same time," Vadim Zagladin continued, "there are also responses with which one would like to take issue. It is asserted, for instance, that the proposals of the USSR are of an unexpected nature and testify to some turn in the policy of the Soviet Union, that this is allegedly the result of pressure exerted by the West and above all the result of the 'firm course' of the new U.S. administration."

"I think there is no need to prove that these commentaries are inaccurate, to say the least", Vadim Zagladin said. "We continue our line with great consistency, are implementing the peace programme worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, so there is no turning in our policy whatsoever".

"We, certainly, follow the discussion that is conducted in the Western countries, heed the viewpoint of our partners in the talks. We believe that any talks, any dialogue presupposes the participation not of those who are deaf, but of those who can listen to others, and we act accordingly. Our proposals really take into consideration the viewpoints of the West. We are striving to find the mutually-acceptable aspects proceeding from the principles of equal security and equality of the sides".

Rejecting the assertions that the Soviet proposals, allegedly, mean a propaganda step, Vadim Zagladin stressed that these are serious proposals. We are prepared for the talks and hope for the serious answer.

"In the discussion of the Soviet proposals", he further pointed out, "some assert that, allegedly, the freezing of medium-range missile-nuclear means proposed by us has been due to the fact that the Soviet Union possesses an advantage in these means. This is not true. That this is not true is incidentally borne out by the recent statements of the Deputy Defence Secretary of the United States Carlucci in Bonn and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France Francois-Poncet about an existing strategic balance. Speaking only about the freezing, the authors of these comments forget about the second half of our proposal, namely that the moratorium proposed by us must operate until the conclusion of a permanent treaty on limiting, and--still better--on reducing such nuclear means in Europe. Thus, we are raising the question of not only a moratorium but also of limiting and reducing medium-range missile-nuclear means."

Soltan on Foreign Response

LD261942 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] In our commentary Yuriy Soltan looks at the foreign comment on the report to the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party delivered by the general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev. He makes these observations:

Many news analysts and political leaders agree with the French journalist who said that the Soviet leader is urging a dialogue instead of preparations for war. Indeed, Leonid Brezhnev as much as said: Let's negotiate, let's get together and decide, before it's too late, how to stop the arms race and remove the very real threat of war.

Once again the Soviet Union is pressing for negotiations, and it has made concrete and thoroughly feasible proposals on how to adjust the acute problems facing humanity. It is also ready to discuss counter proposals. Some people in the West--and not only in the West, for that matter--may have a biased opinion that the Soviet Union is insincere in calling for talks, that in reality it is preparing to attack neighboring countries. But let me call your attention to the following: Back in 1975 the all-European conference decided on measures to build up military trust; countries were to give other countries advance notice of troop exercises and invite observers to these exercises. This is now done throughout Europe, including the western regions of the Soviet Union. In a way it forestalls military conflicts. Now the Soviet Union suggests going one step further and requiring advance notice as well of naval and air exercises and large-scale troop movements. What is more, the Soviet Union is ready to greatly expand the zone of application of these measures to include all of its European regions, provided of course that the Western nations expand the zone on their territories.

The Soviet Union has also proposed substantive negotiations to carry out measures of trust in the Far East. This country has nothing to conceal. We are prepared to exchange information, but are those who insist the Soviet Union has aggressive intentions?

Some of the Western media are distorting the Soviet proposal to declare a moratorium on the deployment of new delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons in Europe. They claim the Soviet Union seeks to freeze its military superiority, and they point to the SS-20 missiles deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union. There are such missiles but their number has decreased, not increased. The missiles have only been modernized. But just consider how many times the United States has modernized the rocket-carrying Phantom planes based in Western Europe. More than that, the United States has introduced into the Mediterranean five submarines equipped with Poseidon missiles with about 600 nuclear warheads all told. In short, if we consider, as we should, both the medium-range missiles and the American forward-based delivery vehicles, it is clear that the Soviet Union has in no way upset the military balance in Europe.

But to justify the deployment in Western Europe of 600 more American medium-range missiles, this fact is concealed. So who is upsetting the military balance? Who is being dishonest?

Western governments have said they are making a thorough study of the Soviet Union's latest proposals and that they welcome the Soviet intention to negotiate. This is encouraging, but it remains to be seen whether these statements are more diplomatic evasion, as has happened so often in the past, or they reflect a truly honest and serious approach to joint negotiations of the most pressing world problems.

KONDRASHOV ON BREZHNEV STATEMENT, PEACE INITIATIVE

LD261204 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA analyst Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Excerpts] Against the background of toughness and anxiety, the darkening clouds of military danger and the hawks' domination in United States political life, Leonid Brezhnev speaking in Moscow at the Soviet Communist Party's 26th Congress dealt with simple and tested truths concerning the consolidation of world peace.

He recalled the possibility of more helpful prospects for the coming decade if joint efforts are made, if the men in Washington and other Western capitals are ready to meet half way Moscow's efforts to bring positions closer. To bring out what these truths are I will cite Leonid Brezhnev's statement.

The Soviet move in the area of concrete, confidence-building measures has a symbolic meaning too. Confidence is an element that more frequently than others is missing in relations between countries of different social systems and must therefore be valued most highly. In a broad political sense the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are practically designed to build up such confidence.

The Soviet Union also proposes on confidence-building measures in the Far East. There too, advance notification on the movements and maneuvers of armed forces would be appreciated by the interested countries. There too, trust is an effective measure against the anti-Soviet fear deliberately fanned up and used as a smokescreen for the intensified militarization of Japan and China and also for U.S. military preparations. In the Far East, too, Moscow would like to improve the situation.

And now yet another fact: The Persian Gulf zone is classified as the most crisis-stricken area of the 1980's. Here confrontation of the two great powers is considered as the most likely one. The United States is putting the emphasis on acquiring military bases, on its own Rapid Deployment Force and on a permanent naval presence. Last December the Soviet Union proposed to demilitarize the Persian Gulf area, which would guarantee the sovereignty of the states there and oil deliveries to the West and to Japan. All this in conditions of peace and tranquility. The men in Washington gave no clear-cut answer to the Soviet initiative. But still Moscow has expressed the desire to make a new step toward the positions of others. To those who say that our Persian Gulf proposals should not be divorced from questions connected with Afghanistan, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in the report, we have no objections but on condition that only the international aspects of the Afghan problem be discussed, not internal Afghan affairs. Moscow is offering Washington and many other capitals constructive, joint actions and is expecting from them a constructive answer.

ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

Brezhnev-Husak Meeting

LD261904 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 26 Feb 81

["Leonid Brezhnev's Meeting with Gustav Husak"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS--A friendly meeting was held today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak. During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on topical issues of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and some of the international problems.

Gustav Husak highly appreciated the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, its international significance, the report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev, noted the depth and substance of the statements by congress delegates, their unanimity in assessing the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politbureau in the period between the 25th and 26th party congresscs.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet communists and the whole of the Soviet people follow with fraternal interest the creative activities of the Czechoslovak working people in the construction of a developed socialist society, expressed wishes of success to the communists of Czechoslovakia in preparing and holding the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The meeting was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Kadar Zelenograd Rally Speech

LD271024 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (MTI)--On Thursday Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and leader of the Hungarian party delegation attending the 26th CPSU Congress, called on Zelenograd, a district of Moscow, 37 kilometres off the center. He was accompanied by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Janos Kadar met and addressed workers of the district in a fraternity mass rally, which went off in an enthusiastic atmosphere. He said:

Dear comrades, Soviet friends,

On behalf of the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, I warmly greet every participant of the friendship rally. Thank you for inviting us and for the friendly welcome extended to us. I convey to you, and through your person to every citizen of Zelenograd, the comradely regards and sincere good wishes of the Hungarian communists and of the socialism-building Hungarian people.

Comrades, the world's attention is once again focused on Moscow these days where the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is doing its work of historical significance. We, members of the HSWP delegation, have the honour to represent at this congress the Hungarian communists and our working people. Our delegation received in complete approval the report of the CPSU Central Committee which was read by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, worldwide esteemed leader of the Soviet communists and great friend of the Hungarian people.

We followed with keen interest the contributions of the delegates which were inspired by a feeling of proletarian internationalist responsibility characteristic of Soviet communists, both in questions of domestic and foreign politics. The way this high forum of the Soviet communists who constitute the major support of the causes of socialism, national independence and peace judges the processes of the international situation and the tasks it marks out for Soviet politics bears world political significance.

Dear comrades, we are genuinely happy to pay a visit here at Zelenograd, to have got acquainted with the outstanding results you have achieved in scientific research and in production. Your (?results) convincingly prove the high level Soviet science has scored and the great creative capacities of Soviet society, Janos Kadar said.

Then he congratulated the collectives of Zelenograd on the fine results they have achieved so [words indistinct] successes. He then continued his address by saying:

We understand that your enterprises play a pioneer part in scientific-technical progress, and contribute greatly to increasing the power of the Soviet Union, and to developing the (?diverse) branches of the national economy. Their achievements convincingly testify to the high level of Soviet science and the immense creative power of the Soviet society.

It is a gratifying fact that under the auspices of the extensive Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific cooperation you have been maintaining direct contacts with various Hungarian institutions for over ten years. I should like to take advantage of the opportunity of this personal meeting to thank you specially for everything your collective has been doing in the way of promoting cooperation between our countries.

We are convinced that with combined efforts the Hungarian and the Soviet enterprises efficiently forge forward to our common goals and strengthen no small degree the indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship. I congratulate you from my heart on your magnificent achievements and wish you new success.

Dear comrades, the report of the CPSU Central Committee and the contributions of the delegates have given convincing evidence of the excellent results the Soviet Union attained in economic-social building during the past five years. In strong unity with their Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people have again made an enormous step forward: the national economy of the Soviet Union has strengthened further and the Soviet people can satisfy their material and intellectual needs at an ever higher level.

The successful building work of the first socialist country of the world, the Soviet Union, is an important factor influencing the fate of mankind. Thanks to the power and active peace policy of the Soviet Union, the coordinated foreign policies of the members of the socialist community and their joint defense efforts, we have managed to preserve peace for 36 years now and protect the socialist achievements attained at the cost of great sacrifices. It is the strength of the Soviet Union that restrains the reactionary forces desirous to (?restore) the world rule of imperialism. The world's communist and workers parties, the national liberation and democratic movement, the peoples fighting for peace can always reckon on the solidarity of the Soviet Union, this chief stronghold of progress and peace.

Dear comrades, in our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, we are working successfully on implementation of the resolutions made at the 12th congress of our party. The home political situation is solid and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party enjoys the confidence of our working class, working people. Relying on an ever strengthening socialist national unity, we successfully tackle the complex tasks.

In the course of implementation of our objectives, besides deeper mobilization of the latent reserves, we attach high significance to the possibilities offered by our economic cooperation organization [word indistinct] we are convinced that the socialist economic integration will help to an ever greater extent to solve the tasks of building work running in the member states, to broaden the economic foundations of the advanced socialist society.

It is the position of our party that in the present tense international situation it is even more indispensable to coordinate our foreign policies, our international moves and defense efforts, to strengthen the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to do its utmost so that the Warsaw Treaty can successfully perform its [word indistinct] and defend peace and the socialist achievements.

In our international activity we attach high priority to strengthening our fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and developing our many-sided cooperation. We are aware of the inspiring effect of our far-reaching relations based on reciprocal advantages in our everyday creative, building work.

We guard and foster the Hungarian-Soviet friendship with solicitous care and assure you that we shall do our utmost to develop it further.

Our delegation fully agrees with the evaluation of the international situation that the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has given, Janos Kadar said, praising the achievement reached in the field of detente over the past decade.

He referred to the latest attempts by extremist [word indistinct] circles, the bourgeois propaganda campaign reminding the cold war era. He established: The policy pursued by the Soviet Union, the socialist community, sets out the fact that it is an undeniable right of the peoples living in various countries of the world to decide freely and independently on the course of their social (?and economic) development [words indistinct] chosen path be not obstructed by imperialist interference.

Certain reactionary circles attach high hopes to the current events in Poland too. We, on our part, (?view) the developments there with great interest. We hold that under the guidance of our Polish fraternal party the supporters of socialism will be capable of overcoming the difficulties. We endorse in profound conviction the message of the communique issued about the meeting last December of the high-ranking representatives of the Warsaw Treaty members: Poland is a socialist state, a solid member of the community of the socialist countries; it was one and will remain one also in the future.

The attempts of imperialism, its repeated attacks against the forces of progress, make it necessary to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to deepen the cooperation of the fraternal parties. The history of the workers movement teaches us that the working class can fulfill its mission exclusively by relying on proletarian internationalism and class solidarity. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party sympathizes with the world's communist and workers parties, with the national liberation and democratic movements, with the forces of social progress. In the interest of the security of the peoples and the peace of mankind we are ready to cooperate with every peace-loving force irrespective of ideological standing and views.

Dear comrades, Soviet friends, the 26th Congress of the CPSU justifies the expectations of progressive mankind. The Soviet communists and the whole Soviet people progress with unflagging zeal on the time-honored Leninist path, on the path of communism and peace. The present generation of Soviet people is a worthy successor to the Leninian legacy, the revolutionary traditions.

In this momentuous stage of the life of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people we wish you additional fine success in implementation of your objectives. In building communism and protecting world peace, to the [word indistinct] of the Soviet people, the socialist community, the revolutionary (?force) of the world and the whole progressive mankind.

Long live the great Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party!

Long live and flourish the inviolable Hungarian-Soviet friendship!

Long live communism and peace!

## Ceausescu Institute Visit

AU262051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] delegation that participate in the proceedings of the 26th Congress of the CPSU saw round the Institute of Physics of High Energies in Provino, Serpukhov District, Moscow region.

V.Ye. Dymshits, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Soviet officials were in attendance.

President Ceausescu was informed of the current and future activity of the institute.

In this context, highlighted was the good cooperation existing between the scientists and physicists of Romania and the Soviet Union.

Sections of the institute were visited next. At the Palace of Culture in the locality, decorated with the state flags of Romania and of the Soviet Union, a meeting of the Romanian-Soviet friendship was held, where President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech. The institute's executives gave a lunch in honor of the Romanian delegation. Nicolae Ceausescu signed the visitors' book of the institute.

## Ceausescu Rally Remarks

AU262056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Report on speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting on 26 February in Prodvino]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (AGERPRES)--After greeting those present and conveying a warm salute to the friendly Soviet peoples on behalf of the Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing high appreciation of the report of the CC of the CPSU to the 26th congress, most sincerely congratulated the CPSU and the peoples of the Soviet Union on the big achievements scored so far and wished them fresh successes in the socialist and communist construction, in the struggle for a better and more just world, for peace and international cooperation.

After referring to the important results the Romanian people scored in building the multilaterally developed socialist society, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We know--as you do--that the building of socialism and communism requires efforts. But the achievements of all the socialist countries--of the Soviet Union and of Romania as well--prove that the way we have embarked on fully corresponds to our peoples' aspirations, that it is the only way which ensures mankind's liberation from social and national oppression, the building of a society in which man is master of his destinies and consciously builds his own future.

Highlighting the need for continuously strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the socialist countries, among the communist parties, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed with satisfaction to the steady development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union which meet the interests of both countries and peoples, the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Saying that great importance was attached to scientific activity in Romania, the RCP general secretary stressed that socialism and communism could be built only on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

We must defeat capitalism in point of science, productivity, material production, in the organization of a more democratic society, of a society better in all respects, he said.

Approaching international questions the Romanian head of state said: International life is characterized by continuous mutations. In general, these changes are in the favor of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces. Yet, we must say that over the last period international tension has seriously aggravated. Employing terms used in physics one may say that international life has developed a very high temperature.

Certainly, in physics the research of high energy is a prospective domain. But in the international life high temperatures pose great dangers to life, to mankind's peace. That is why we must do everything possible to prevent the temperature in international life from rising, to halt the arms race, to ensure peace for all peoples.

As I have said in my salute to the 26th Congress of the CPSU we hail and back the proposals L.I. Brezhnev tabled as regards the settlement of various issues of the present-day mankind by means of negotiations, passage to tangible measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. And we must say that the most important task today is that of achieving a lasting peace on our planet.

Visiting your institute I was particularly impressed with the efforts Soviet researchers make to grasp the secrets of nature and matter. Indeed, the knowledge of the elementary particles of matter open broad prospects to mankind's development. But please don't take it amiss if I remind [of] the fact that although the physicists that discovered the secrets of the atom, of its energy did not think that that energy would be used for military purposes, unfortunately it is used for the manufacture of the nuclear bomb, a fact which I think increased the danger of mankind's destruction in case of a thermo-nuclear war. That is why everything possible should be done that the wonderful achievements of science be no longer used for the manufacture of mass destruction weapons but for mankind's progress, freedom and welfare. In this respect the socialist countries--and the Soviet Union plays an important role in this struggle--carry on a sustained activity for eliminating the nuclear weapons from mankind's arsenal, for building a world without weapons, a world of peace. I asked the vice president of the Academy of the USSR and the director of the institute what would happen when the atomic energy was one thousand times more powerful than it is at present. They said they hoped that would probably happen in communism. But communism is not far away. Hence we must act so as this huge energy serves communism, the life and welfare of the peoples, Romania's president said in conclusion.

## Honecker at Embassy Ceremony

LD261614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 26 Feb (ADN)--The foundation stone for a new building of the GDR Embassy was laid this morning in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon in Moscow. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, now heading the Central Committee delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress, performed the three symbolic taps with the hammer on the festively bedecked Leninskiy Prospekt.

The ceremony, for which the flags of both countries had been hoisted, was attended by the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe and Guenter Mittag. Others present included the members of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Kostandov, deputy premier of the USSR, Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, and Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

## Zhivkov, Nicaraguan Nunez Meet

AU261938 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria--head of the BCP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress--met Mr Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of the Republic of Nicaragua and president of the Nicaraguan State Council--head of the Sandinista Front delegation to the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made Mr Nunez familiar with the course of the preparations of the forthcoming 12th Congress of the BCP. On his part Mr Carlos Nunez Tellez spoke about the situation in Latin America and Nicaragua.

A positive assessment was given to the former Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations and a wish for their future promotion was expressed.

Cuban Rodriguez' Activities

FL270025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Last-minute information reports that Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, has met in the Kremlin with Ivan Arkhipov and Konstantin Katushev, first deputy chairman and deputy chairman, respectively, of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Carlos Rafael Rodirugez also met today with Dudley Thompson, president of the Jamaican People's National Party. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also held a cordial meeting with Pedro Saad, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador.

Haitian CP Leader's Statement

PY261441 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Statement by Secretary General of the United Haitian Communist Party Rene Theodor in Moscow on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress, date not given--recorded]

[Text] I listened with extreme interest to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report at the opening session of the 26th CPSU Congress. As usual, we could point out that the CPSU's policy is in keeping with the desires of the working masses of the Soviet Union.

This policy is inkeeping with the workers' desires because it seeks, through the planning of social and economic development, the well-being of the Soviet man on the basis of the achievements of and plans for the entire society.

This, mind you, is the socialist type of development, which differs from the capitalist type of development, which we can find in all those countries where class exploitation still prevails.

As Comrade Brezhnev stated in his speech, imperialism seeks to isolate the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and the distortion of socialist achievements are part of the imperialist propaganda which is aimed at maintaining imperialist control over other peoples and other countries which should maintain friendly ties with and receive privileged treatment from the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union.

In this regard, the Soviet Union--through Comrade Brezhnev--has reaffirmed its desire for fraternal and egalitarian relations with all the nations of the world and its wishes for international peace and progress of the peoples.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech also stressed that we are facing very difficult international times. The threat of war is ever present. In view of the social and economic crises of the most developed imperialist countries, and since they cannot resolve their crises, imperialism tries to unleash the arms race once again, threatens world peace and claims that the Soviet Union is a warmongering power, even though it is well known that the Soviet people and the CPSU have been developing a policy of peace for humanity and peace for the workers of the Soviet Union ever since the October Revolution.

Ecuadorean CP Leader Comments

LD261246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] At our microphone is Pedro Saad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador:

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into Russian translation] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's brilliant report at the congress made an indelible impression on me. I was especially struck by the confidence, clarity, precision and unshakable belief in the victory of socialism and communism. I believe that this report is a valuable document not only for the Soviet people but for all mankind because it sets out specifically and fully the policy of the Soviet Union, the homeland of the great Lenin and Great October, the stronghold of all peoples in the struggle for peace.

The peace program, outlined by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, which has had an immense influence on the struggle of peoples for detente and social progress, was developed further in the report. I welcome the new peaceful initiatives of Comrade Brezhnev. I would like to hope that the U.S. administration is heeding them.

Solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against monopolist capital, about which Comrade Brezhnev spoke in his report, is of exceptional significance for us, Latin Americans. This is a resolute rebuff to the adventurism and provocations of imperialism.

One cannot fail to note the profound sense of self-criticism and frankness in the speeches by the delegates when they point to the shortcomings and difficulties which still exist.

With great straightforwardness Lenin's heirs are talking at their forum about the need to overcome them and at the same time expressing faith in the Soviet people who were the pathfinders of the building of a communist society. [end recording]

Cunhal on Eurocommunism

LD271130 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Reactionary bourgeois propaganda uses Eurocommunism in an attempt to disunite communist parties and to dissociate them from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, stated at a press conference here. We have cordial relations with all fraternal communist parties and first of all with the CPSU, he went on to say. Our presence at the 26th Congress of the CPSU is a vivid illustration of these relations.

We hold, Alvaro Cunhal emphasized, that Eurocommunism as a tendency is obviously on the downgrade, and it seems to us that it has no future in Europe. We would call this tendency a vogue and we consider that this is a transient vogue.

Belgian CP Leader Comments

LD262352 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Interview with Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party by unidentified correspondent, date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In his address to the 26th congress, Leonid Brezhnev stressed the determination of the Soviet Government to continue to implement a peaceful foreign policy aimed at developing detente and disarmament. This statement stands in striking contrast with the stance of the new U.S. administration. What is your opinion on this subject and on the new important initiative made by Leonid Brezhnev in the international arena?

[Answer] Well, I think that first of all the tone of the international section of Leonid Brezhnev's report, his--if one can say so--will to oppose the language of the Reagan administration with the language of reason, of maturity, of moderation must have impressed international public opinion. I am more or less certain that they will have to be struck by this contrast and positively impressed by this contrast. I also think that in the new proposals voiced in this report there are a certain number of things which not only are interesting from the point of view of the general struggle against the acceleration of arms race but also those problems which engross directly wide sections of the Belgian public opinion, and I am speaking here about the arms race in Europe and the notorious so-called Eurostrategic weapons. Here it is very important thing that in the report the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state have proposed among other things to introduce a moratorium on the so-called Eurostrategic arms as a whole as soon as negotiation on this subject can start. This is a new element which cannot but encourage this large movement of opinion in Belgium, which by its influence in Parliament managed to achieve postponement of a decision to deploy U.S. missiles in Belgium. The Belgian Government has in theory made its final decision dependent on the result of negotiations to be held on this issue. We know full well that the new American administration has not yet made any concrete proposals in this direction and that Reagan has even revised to some extent the SALT II agreement and the SALT process. So it is obvious that at present the proposals like those made at the 26th CPSU Congress will strengthen the pressure on the Belgian Government and the Belgian Parliament to say that we must not yield to further pressure from the Pentagon and from Washington to deploy missiles in Belgium, but, on the contrary, that we must show more steadfastness and demand that the NATO countries, Washington included, start negotiations. It is certainly in this spirit that our delegation, after its return to Belgium, will report its impressions from the congress and of [word indistinct] drawn from it, and certainly our party will endeavor in this direction, along with all the other numerous and various currents mobilized around this vital issue of the escalation of the Eurostrategic arms race.

[Question] Recently we have witnessed various protests from political parties, statesmen, and public opinion as well as organizations against Washington's plans concerning the production and deployment of neutron bombs in West Europe. What is the attitude of the Belgian Communist Party on this issue?

[Answer] Our attitude is simple and clear. We are of course against this horrible weapon, the threat of which has been brandished with cynicism by its supporters who say that it will massively destroy people but to some extent will save property. We are resolutely opposed to this weapon. I think I can say that if Carter was forced 2 years ago to cancel at least temporarily the deployment of this weapon in Europe or even to produce it, that was certainly owing to a particularly strong resistance movement in the Netherlands, and also in a series of other European countries, including Belgium, and I think I can affirm that it is not by chance that there was a very strong reaction in our country when the new U.S. defense secretary floated this idea again. This reaction has forced our government to distance itself somewhat from this idea.

## Cypriot Party Leader Speaks

LD251730 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS--"The 26th CPSU Congress is an event of historical significance. The report, delivered at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev is permeated by the concern for peace on the planet" Ezekias Papaionnou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (EKEL), said in an interview with Soviet television today.

"The leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state was speaking at the congress not only as the head of the great country, the country of the October Revolution, but also as outstanding international figure who met in his report the aspirations and striving of the entire progressive mankind. His speech evokes wide response among the peoples of the whole world."

"Leonid Brezhnev put forward concrete proposals directed at strengthening confidence measures, improving the international situation and averting war," Papaioannou said. "It is now necessary that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on detente and lessening of international tensions be implemented. It is up to the Western countries to respond."

"I am sure", Papaioannou said in conclusion, "that thanks to the persistent efforts of all peaceloving peoples, their tireless struggle for the cause of peace and progress, the proposals advanced in Leonid Brezhnev's report will form the basis for holding constructive negotiations directed at ensuring world security and peace. This corresponds to the interests of the whole progressive mankind."

San Marino CP Leader's Words

LD262342 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Interview with Umberto Barulli, secretary general of the San Marino Communist Party, by Moscow radio correspondent Sergey Serov; date and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Barulli, every CPSU congress has a clear meaning for the Soviet people, does it not?

[Answer] Bearing in mind that the mass media of the entire world, including the Western media are paying great attention to the congress, I believe that it has a great significance on the international level.

[Question] I believe that the 26th CPSU Congress has a major political significance, not only for the communists and for the Soviet peoples, but for all the forces in the world that are fighting for peace, detente and cooperation among all the peoples living on our planet. I would say that the 26th CPSU Congress, through the ample and detailed report given by Comrade Brezhnev at the recent meeting of the Central Committee, goes beyond the borders of the Soviet Union itself to attract the attention and interest of all the peoples of the world who at this moment are preoccupied with the international situation, which represents elements of grave danger and hence a serious menace to the peace and (?security) of the peoples of the world.

I would say, for these reasons, and also because the Soviet Union, with its Communist Party, was the first country to succeed in implementing socialism and is advancing on the road toward communism, and [words indistinct] the 26th congress has this major significance in that toward it is attracted the attention of millions and millions of men, lovers of peace, who see in the Soviet Union one of the fundamental bulwarks against imperialism, for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

Here lies the value, in my opinion, of this congress.

Then, there is another thing. Each CPSU congress always assumes an importance because, I think, the Soviet Union is struggling for peace and detente and exerts a solid (?international influence) in favor of those peoples who are fighting for their emancipation and against the threat of imperialism and who are defending their own freedom, their own autonomy.

Malta CP Leader's Address

LD270010 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Leningrad, 26 Feb, TASS--The General Secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Anthony Vassalo said that the Communist Party of Malta took a pride in the achievements of the Soviet Union, in the great contribution made by the CPSU to developing Marxism-Leninism, to the struggle for peace on earth.

Speaking at a meeting with party activists of Leningrad, Anthony Vassalo said that the so-called "Soviet threat" campaign launched by imperialists was aimed at misleading the public opinion, at misplacing responsibility for the aggravation of the international situation and putting up obstacles in the way of the world revolutionary process.

Anthony Vassalo said further that, rejecting well-known Soviet proposals concerning the withdrawal of all combat ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, and turning this region into a zone of peace, the United States and its NATO allies continued building up their presence in the region contrary to the interests of the Mediterranean states. Anthony Vassalo underlined that the report of Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th Congress of the CPSU vividly demonstrated the striving of the Soviet people for peace, their readiness to fulfill their internationalist duty to fraternal parties and peoples.

Jordanian Warrad's Impressions

LD261326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Fa'iq Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian CP Central Committee shares his impressions on the work of the congress:

[Begin recording in Arabic fading into Russian translation] Above all, we saw in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report a new confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union is continuing its consistent struggle to rid mankind forever of the threat of war. We are witnesses to the fact that American imperialism is constantly exacerbating the international situation in various regions. In these conditions, the statement of the Soviet Union that the pivotal direction of the CPSU's foreign-political activity will continue to be the struggle to curb the arms race and for detente is especially valuable for all peoples. The situation in our region has grown particularly acute as a result of the imperialist policy being pursued by the United States. With the help of the Camp David deal, Washington is try'ng to split the unity of the Arab peoples. The United States has also stepped up its military presence in the Persian Gulf. In this connection, of particular importance to us is that part of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report about the situation in the Near East which stresses that, as a result of the activities of Washington, which is striving to achieve a dominating position in that region, a Near East settlement has been set back.

We fully and utterly support the Soviet Union's new initiatives directed toward returning to an honest and collective quest for an all embracing settlement to the Near East crisis on a just and realistic basis. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, this could be done within the framework of a specially convened international conference. We welcome the Soviet Union's statement that it is prepared to take part in such work together with other interested sides, including the Arabs, the PLO and Israel.

We communists would like to emphasize that the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU helps our struggle against imperialism and increases belief in the victory of our common cause. [end recording]

Syria's Al-Ahmar on Ties

JM261728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, asserted today that Syria's friendship with the Soviet Union and the ties between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU are developing and growing day after day because they are founded on a solid basis of understanding, cooperation and joint struggle against the common enemy--imperialism, Zionism and reaction--for the sake of progress and socialism.

In a statement to the APN, published today, Comrade al-Ahmar said: Our friendship is an important factor in bolstering the fraternal and comradely relations between the two friendly peoples and the two comradely parties. He added: Our two countries are confidently continuing the trend of deepening these relations.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed his great thanks for the Soviet Union's stand at the side of Syria in confronting the Israeli aggression and in building socialism.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar is heading the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress currently being held in Moscow.

Al-Ahmar, Pajetta Meeting

JN270925 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (SANA)--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met here today with Giancarlo Pajetta, head of the Italian Communist Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Views were exchanged on relations linking the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Italian Communist Party. The latest developments in the Middle East situation were also discussed.

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party praised the steadfastness of revolutionary Syria in its confrontation with imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The need was also stressed to bolster the struggle of elements opposing world colonialism, imperialism and racism.

Winston Minsk Address

LD270002 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Minsk, 26 Feb, TASS--The cause of peace and detente of national liberation and socialism has no better champion than the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, said Henry Winston. The chairman of the Communist Party of the United States addressed a meeting of party activists of Minsk, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia. He arrived here today with a group of members of delegations of foreign communist parties at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Henry Winston said that the members of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States agree with Leonid Brezhnev's words that if there is peace, the creative energy of the peoples backed by the achievements of science and technology is certain to solve the problems that are now troubling people.

Touching upon the position of the Blacks, Henry Winston said that even 116 years after the end of the Civil War in the United States they remain in the shackles of slavery.

The growing inflation, unemployment, high cost of living, the bloating of the military budget lead to further lowering of the living standards of the nearly 13-million Black people that is at the lowest step of the economic, political and social ladder as it is, said the chairman of the Communist Party of the United States.

The struggle of the Black Americans for equality is inseparably connected with the struggle for peace, which meets genuine national interests of the people of the United States. This is the struggle to ensure that the billions of dollars that are now spent for military purposes should be channelled for social progress, to ensure that the attempts of imperialists to plunge mankind into an abyss of war be frustrated, he said.

## Benin CP Member Comments

LD270956 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Romain Guezo, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and leader of the party's delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress--date and place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Guezo] We have heard the brilliant report presented by the general secretary, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The impressions which we take with us from the congress are the best. On the political, economic, social and cultural planes your people, the great people of the Soviet Union, have scored resounding victories. This was made possible because party and government leaders resolutely followed the lofty road of the 1917 revolution, the radiant road opened by Lenin. As to the scope of this congress, I tell you that the CPSU is leading a great people, the most powerful socialist power in the world. Therefore, the scope of the congress is a historical one, not only for the socialist and international community but for all the democratic-revolutionary movements of the world. Also you asked me about relations between the CPSU and our party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin. I must say relations between our party and your party are very good. One of the testimonials to the strong links of friendship and solidarity existing between our parties is the presence of a delegation of our party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, at the 26th CPSU Congress. Personally, I have great trust and optimism for future relations of cooperation between our parties.

[Question] Comrade Guezo, what aspect of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress drew your attention most?

[Answer] I listened with great attention to the great speech made by the CPSU general secretary, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. And the main points which drew my attention were, first, the often repeated desire and willingness of the CPSU general secretary to seek solutions for effective detente, peace and security in the world. Second, the laudable efforts made by the Soviet people for development of the national economy. [end recording]

## Bangladesh Party Official

BK270055 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The Central Committee report at the 26th CPSU Congress made an in-depth analysis of current international problems. It noted that the use of Islamic slogans is gaining momentum in several Eastern countries. Saifuddin Ahmed Manik, a guest at the 26th CPSU Congress and Bangladesh Communist Party acting general secretary, says in this context:

[Begin recording in English] In the speech, Comrade Brezhnev also stressed one point with which we are very much concerned. He said that there are two things in Islam: It can be utilized for the good of the people; it has got anti-imperialist progressive side. [end recording]

Saifuddin Ahmed Manik says that Leonid Brezhnev, in his report, mentioned something very useful and interesting. Leonid Brezhnev said that Islam has two aspects. On the one hand a struggle for the welfare of the people can be launched under the banner of Islam. In this context it is anti-imperialist. But on the other, Islam can also be used for reactionary objectives. This side of Islam is being applied in certain countries in a struggle against progressive movements.

For example, in our country, under the old West Pakistan regime, Islamic slogans were used to suppress all popular democratic movements. And even after independence, there are forces in Bangladesh that are trying to manipulate Islam while ignoring national development. There are people in our country who are spreading propaganda to the effect that there is no freedom of religion in the Soviet Union and that an anti-Islamic campaign is going on there.

More than 85 percent of the people in our country are Muslims. In this context, Comrade Brezhnev's statement that there is a progressive side to Islam is of the utmost importance to us; by stressing the progressive aspects of Islam we can weaken the reactionary front in our country--a front which is attempting to use Islam against progressive elements like communist forces.

The reactionaries often cite the example of the Soviet Union and try to pretend that Islam is being suppressed there. But we testify that there is full freedom of religion in the Soviet Union. A number of mullahs and other religious personalities from Bangladesh visited the Soviet Union and saw the famous Osmani edition of the Koran in the middle Asian republics. A number of those who made the trip have written their impressions following their visit to Soviet Union. In their writing they testify that full religious freedom prevails in the Soviet Union.

## Xuan Thuy on El Salvador

LD262146 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 26 Feb 81

["In the Press Centre of the 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS--We highly appreciate the report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by Leonid Brezhnev. This is a genuine peace manifesto, reflecting the principles nature and flexibility of the policy of the CPSU, said speaking today before Soviet and foreign newsmen Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Xuan Thuy. We feel a profound respect for the great accomplishments of the Soviet Union with which we are bound by relations of friendship and fraternity. The Vietnamese people, Xuan Thuy went on to say, entirely approves the peace proposals put forward from the rostrum of the congress. We are of the view that it is only through negotiations and peaceful means that conflict situations still remaining in the world can be resolved, measures of curbing the arms race can be implemented and peace be assured. These initiatives demonstrate a profound peacefulness of the Soviet people.

Speaking further about the peace proposals recently tabled by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Xuan Thuy stressed that they are designed to assure peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to establish relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the countries of the region.

We cordially thank the CPSU and the Soviet Government, he said, for their support of these peace initiatives. Vietnam categorically rejects all the insinuations of Washington and Beijing which are intended to distort the essence of these proposals.

Xuan Thuy said that at the meeting of foreign ministers of the three states of Indochina a wish was expressed to the effect that India and Burma make their contribution to the establishment of a dialogue between the countries of the region, to improving their relations. After 30 years of war, he stressed, our sole aspiration is to live in peace, to engage in creative work and to develop friendly relations with all states.

Replying to a question about China's policy vis-a-vis Vietnam, Xuan Thuy said that this is a course of expansion and hegemonism.

Xuan Thuy was asked what he could say to assertions about supplies of Vietnamese weapons to El Salvador. We resolutely reject the insinuations of Washington and Beijing. The charges against Vietnam are fabrications designed to cover up the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism, the preparations by the United States for a direct aggression or armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

Le Duan-Mengistu Meeting

OW261509 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 26 (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP], head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, yesterday received in Mosdow the delegation of the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia (COPWE) headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the commission and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

With General Secretary Le Duan were Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, and Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of its External Relations Commission.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

NHAN DAN on SRV Delegation

BK271308 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 27 Feb 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 27 February]

[Text] On 25 Febraury, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society held a cordial gathering in the House of Friendship With Foreign Nations in Moscow to welcome our party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Titov [chairman of Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society] warmly welcomed our party delegation to the 26th congress led by Secretary General Le Duan. He considered our party's participation in the congress to be clear evidence of the consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

He clearly pointed out: The Soviet people listened very attentively to Comrade Le Duan's statement at the congress. The statement is deeply imbued with feelings of friendship and fraternity between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples which nothing can destroy.

Comrade Titov condemned the Chinese reactionaries for trying to oppose and sabotage Vietnam following their defeat in the aggressive war against Vietnam. He warmly welcomed the constructive proposals set forth at the conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers, which are aimed at consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia and developing all-around cooperation with fraternal countries. He stressed: The Soviet people fully support the peace initiative of the Indochinese countries.

Xuan Thuy conveyed Le Duan's communist salutations to the leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. He warmly praised the CPSU Central Committee report presented by Brezhnev at the congress. He stressed: This is a very valuable recapitulative report on a stage in the advance toward communism and the struggle to protect peace and security for all nations throughout the world. The report very clearly presented Soviet foreign and domestic policies and a great struggle program for the benefit and happiness not only of the Soviet people but also of all mankind. This report is a very important publication of our era.

He underlined the great future task of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, which is to conduct broad propaganda to disseminate the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, making the Vietnamese people well aware that Soviet-Vietnamese solidarity and all-round cooperation is a strategic matter.

Tsedenbal at Art Show

LD270024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, today visited the all-union art exhibition "We Are Building Communism" in Moscow.

Kazakh Delegates Speak

LD251140 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS--Foreign and Soviet journalists, accredited at the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress, have shown profound interest in a press conference held today by the delegates of the congress from Kazakhstan. Nursaltan Nazarbayev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, a large Soviet republic located in the south-eastern part of the USSR, has pointed out that this once extremely backward fringe-land made a tremendous step forward in its development over the years of Soviet government. Kazakhstan's industrial production now is five times greater than that of pre-revolutionary Russia as a whole. Kazakhstan is a major fuel energy generating area, a mighty grain-producing and cattle-breeding centre of the Soviet Union. Kazakhstan's bowels of the earth are rich in diversified minerals covering almost all the elements of Mendeleyev Periodic Table.

Speaking on the development of culture, Nazarbayev cited such striking figures: Before the revolution only two out of 100 people in Kazakhstan could read and write, and now in the republic there are 55 higher educational establishments. Its National Academy of Sciences has been established; 36,000 scientific workers are employed at 200 scientific institutions of Kazakhstan. The number of students and doctors per thousand of the residents in Kazakhstan is higher than in any development capitalist country.

At the press conference it was emphasized that Kazakhstan could have never achieved such heights without the assistance of the Russian people and the peoples of other republics. Kazakhstan's successes point to the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist policy of nationalities.

Kamshat Donenbayeva, one of the first Kazakh women who became tractor drivers, was on the delegation who met with journalists. She dwelt on fundamental changes in the life of the Kazakh women who became active participants in present-day great accomplishments. For her labour, Donenbayeva was awarded a state prize of the USSR. She is vice-chairman of one of the chambers of Soviet parliament. Mother of four children, she emphasized that the most sacred desire of the Kazakh and also all Soviet women is that peace be preserved.

Answering journalists' questions, Nursultan Nazarbayev said: "We are interested in good relations with the Chinese people, the more so that our republic has a 1,500 km long frontier with the People's Republic of China." But in Beijing they think and act otherwise. They continue provocations on the frontier. The Peking leadership bears full responsibility for this.

USTINOV MEETS MILITARY DELEGATES TO CPSU CONGRESS

LD261655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "To New Heights in Military Labor"]

[Text] Yesterday, on the eve of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress and Army and Navy Day, a meeting took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and army and navy servicemen who are party congress delegates.

The meeting was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR First Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Minister Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Army Gen V.I. Petrov, Aviation Marshal A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of AVN Aviation P.S. Kutaknov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan; Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy; Army Gen P.I. Batov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; Aviation Marshal A.I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, other eminent Soviet military leaders, and commanders and political workers of formations, units, ships and subunits.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, cordially congratulated those assembled on their election as delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and conveyed to them combat greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Like all delegates to the supreme forum of Lenin's party, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov said, great trust has been placed in us by the multimillion army of communists, and by the republican, kray and oblast party organizations which we represent at the congress. This fact is one more graphic testimony to the indestructible unity of the Soviet people and their armed forces, the unity of the thoughts and deeds of all detachments of our party. At the same time, at the party forum we will represent the feelings and hopes of the personnel and all those who have come to the party congress with new achievements in military labor and who, weapons in hand, are safeguarding our motherland's reliable border.

On 23 February, the day the 26th CPSU Congress opens, our people will celebrate the 63d anniversary of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces. Allow me, comrades, to cordially congratulate you on the birthday of the Soviet Army and Navy and to wish you new successes in service, in ensuring the combat readiness of the units, ships and formations, and high results in combat and political training.

Then on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, presented a group of marshals, admirals, generals, and officers with state awards which have been bestowed on them for their successes in combat and political training and the exemplary fulfillment of their military duty.

Those awarded, expressed warm thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of their military labor and assured the party and Soviet Government that they would not spare their efforts for the further consolidation of the combat readiness of the army and navy.

PRAVDA LISTS ADDITIONAL DELEGATION MEMBERS

LD261141 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 February 1981 on page 1 and 2 carries a TASS report under the headline "Foreign Delegations Arrive" which provides the following additional information:

The Bulgarian Communist Party delegation also includes Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Israel delegation consists of Meir Vilner, secretary general of the party Central Committee and delegation head, and Emil Habibi, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

The Iraqi Communist Party delegation consists of 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party Central Committee and delegation head, and Baqir Ibrahim, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

The welcoming party for the arriving delegations also included: V.N. Bazovskiy, N.K. Baybakov, A.P. Biryukova, A.A. Bulgakov, N.V. Goldin, R.F. Dementyeva, V.P. Yelyutin L.B. Yermin, V.I. Konotop, Z.M. Kruglova, P.F. Lomakov, V.G. Lomonosov, V.N. Makeyev, I.T. Novikov, V.Ya. Pavlov, N.M. Pegov, M.A. Prokofyev, V.I. Prokhorov, S.A. Skachkov, L.V. Smirnov, N.P. Tolubeyev, A.P. Shitikov and M.A. Yasnov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.M. Vladychenko, B.I. Gostev, F.T. Yermash, G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, Ya.I. Kabkov, R.I. Kosolapov, G.A. Kriulin, G.I. Marchuk, O.B. Rakhmanin, N.V. Talyzin and Ye.K. Fedorov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; I.N. Dmitriyev, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, V.N. Falin and A.S. Chernyayev, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission;

USSR Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy; V.I. Davydov and I.F. Dmitriyev, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; K.N. Brutents, M.V. Gramov, A.N. Kashtanov, G.A. Kiselev, V.F. Morozov, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, O.A. Chukanov and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; unnamed CPSU Central Committee executives; other anonymous officials.

SILAYEV APPOINTED AVIATION INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD251729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Ivan Stepanovich Silayev USSR minister of aviation industry, relieving him of his duties as USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Boris Vladimirovich Balmont USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry.

KARAKALPAK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD271035 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Karakalpakskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed M.D. Yusupov chairman of the autonomous republic's Council of Ministers.

USUBALIYEV FRIENDSHIP BOOK PUBLISHED IN ARABIC

LD270957 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "In Arabic"]

[Text] The book "The Friendship of the Peoples Our Invaluable Asset" by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, has been published in Arabic.

The work studies the objective law-governed patterns of the development of national relations in the USSR in conditions of developed socialism. The scientific conclusions, based on an analysis of abundant factual material, above all the Soviet Kirgizia model, are of great interest to the foreign reader.

CPSU LAUNCHES JOURNAL FOR 'AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX'

LD261037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 2

[TASS report: "First Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The first issue of a new CPSU Central Committee journal called KADRY SELSKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA has been published. It opens with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the participants in the all-union agronomical conference.

The publication's main task is to cover CPSU cadre policy within the unified statewide agroindustrial complex. Great attention will be paid to propagating the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to questions of the party's agrarian policy and to the communist education of rural working people.

The journal will give systematic coverage to leaders' style and methods of work and their organizational and educational activity in labor collectives, questions of allocating and utilizing manpower resources, advanced experience and ways of increasing the standard of young people's vocational guidance.

## CSA'S GARMASH VIEWS JANUARY PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD271005 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "First Step of the 5-Year Plan"--first three paragraphs are TRUD introduction]

[Text] In terms of the total volume of industrial output the January plan was fulfilled by 102 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with the targets for this indicator.

The plan was fulfilled in terms of labor productivity growth and the production of many types of output.

The total volume of industrial production showed an increase of 3.3 percent over January last year and industrial labor productivity showed an increase of 2.4 percent over the same period.

The results of industry's work in January have been summed up. Right from the first days of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the overwhelming majority of enterprise and association labor collectives in all sectors of industry have ensured an intensive working rhythm and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In terms of the total volume of industrial output, the January plan was fulfilled both for industry as a whole, by all the union republics and by industrial ministries. The national economy received a considerable quantity of fuel, metal, machines, equipment, construction materials and consumer goods over and above the plan.

The total volume of industrial production showed an increase of 3.3 percent over January 1980 and industrial labor productivity increased 2.4 percent over the same period.

In January the highest rates of increase in production and labor productivity were in the gas industry, the mineral fertilizers industry, heavy and transport machine building, instrument making, machine building for stockraising and fodder production and the fish industry and, among the union republics, in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Aserbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

The sectors of the fuel and energy complex underfulfilled the targets for oil and gas extraction and diesel fuel production. The level of primary oil refining and of the output of certain petroleum products was lower than planned. The additional target for coal extraction was not fully achieved.

Ferrous metallurgy produced more than planned (in terms of the main types of output). The average daily production of pig iron, steel and finished rolled metal products showed a considerable increase over December 1980.

While the plans for the production of mineral fertilizers, caustic and calcined soda and motor tires were overfulfilled, the planned level of output of chemical plant protection agents, sulfuric acid, sythetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers was not achieved. Moreover, enterprises and associations in the chemical sector failed to fulfill the plan for labor productivity growth.

In machine building, the plan was overfulfilled for the production of the main types of power industry equipment, instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment, metallurgical chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus, industrial equipment for the food, meat and dairy and fish industries, excavators and bulldozers, electric locomotives, trucks, tractors, grain- and corn-harvesting combines, and machines for stockraising and fodder production. Enterprises under the machine building ministries produced R12 millions' worth of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances over and above the plan.

At the same time the national economy failed to receive considerable quantities of electric motors, forging and pressing machines, industrial equipment for the light industry and freight cars. The Ministries of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and Heavy and Transport Machine Building must carefully analyze the reasons why these production facilities have lagged behind at the start of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and give the enterprises the requisite assistance.

Nor has the work of leading enterprises and associations in the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry improved in January. The sector failed to cope with the January plan in terms of labor productivity growth and production of the most important types of output--timber, chipboard and fiberboard, paper (excluding newsprint) and cardboard. The newly created ministry must organize a proper rhythm of work in the sectors of industry under its jurisdiction, expedite the commissioning and startup of new capacities, mobilize internal reserves, improve labor organization and discipline, and improve the utilization coeffecient of machines and machinery. It is also important for questions of improving the work of the timber, wood processing and pulp and paper sector to be at the center of attention for planning, economic and trade union organs and to be the subject of everyday concern for every labor collective.

The total volume of production in light industry showed an increase of 2.1 percent over January 1980, while the corresponding increases in the production of the food and gustatory industry, the meat and dairy industry and the fish industry were 3.5 percent, 0.8 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. These sectors produced and sold almost R400 millions' worth of industrial output over and above the plan, including a considerable quantity of silk fabrics, knitted goods, china and earthenware and food products. The production of radio receivers, refrigerators, washing machines and furniture increased.

As is well known, the 1981 plan envisages increasing preferential rates of growth in the production of consumer goods, as compared with the production of Group A output, through increased raw material resources, more rational use of raw materials and existing equipment and the modernization of capacities and commissioning of new ones. In this connection the USSR Ministry of Light Industry ought to investigate the reasons for why a number of textile and footwear enterprises are lagging behind and, during January of this year alone, failed to supply the national economy with about 13 million square meters of cotton, woolen and linen textiles and R3 millions' worth of leather footwear.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" outlines a number of extremely important measures to improve the economic machinery and increase its impact on improving production efficiency and work quality. A number of normative documents have been published which regulate the introduction of these measures, and sectorial packages of methods and instructions have been prepared. However, there are extreme delays in the practical implementation of many measures. Very little has been done to improve the comprehensive planning of interconnected sectors, ensure that the plan targets are balanced in terms of all indicators, improve the territorial breakdown of the plan, and take into account in plans the savings resulting from the introduction of new technological solutions and progressive types of instruments, machines and equipment.

The resolution of these tasks will help complete the switching of the economy onto the road of intensive development.

## BREZHNEV GREETS BUILDERS OF SYNTHETIC FIBER PLANT

LD261039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the creation and commissioning of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Sibvolokno synthetic fiber plant

Dear Comrades:

It was gratifying to learn that in Siberia, for the first time in our country, a large-capacity factory has been commissioned for the production of a new type of synthetic fiber. This fiber is a fully adequate substitute for cotton and will be used in the manufacture of a wide range of high quality fabrics, knitwear and other textiles. The building of the Sibvolokno factory in the harsh natural and climatic conditions of Krasnoyarskiy Kray is a worthy gift for the 26th CPSU Congress and a concrete contribution to solving the tasks of raising the standard of living of the Soviet people. The enterprise that has been created is notable for its modern technology and its high level of mechanization and automation; it is provided with highly productive Soviet-built equipment. Your achievement is the outcome of hard and selfless work and of the great crativity of the collectives of the building and assembly organizations, maintenance units, engineering enterprises, design and research institutes; it is the result of the great organizational and political work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

I warmly congratulate you on this wonderful labor victory and express the confidence that you will continue to struggle persistently to further build up production capacities and start them up ahead of schedule.

I wish you, dear comrades, successful work in the 11th 5-Year Plan, good health and personal happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

## CONSTRUCTION MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEW PRIORITIES

LD261609 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 19 February carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article under the rubric "Discussing the 'Basic Guildelines' draft" entitled "The Sector's Reserves" by A. Yashin, USSR minister of the construction materials industry. The writer points out the need for organizational and technical measures to improve the "qualitative structure" of the sector's output and advocates giving priority to the development of materials and products reducing the metal intensiveness of structures and the cost and labor intensiveness of work and increasing buildings' thermal insulation. He goes on to outline shortcomings in the transportation, storage and use of cement and glass and to stress the need for more modern and reliable equipment in various sectors of the construction materials industry, particularly cement and brick production, and for long-term intersectorial plans for utilizing industrial waste. He concluded with a call for the creation of large-scale regional associations or administrations to ensure greater coordination in the construction industry.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24, 25 FEB

LD270306 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-25 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 February

In Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers have started sowing early grain crops and pulses. Spring crops are to be sown on an area of almost 2 million ha this spring in the kray. (0700 GMT)

Agricultural workers in Stavropolskiy Kray have completed the winter plan for tractor repair; 13,500 machines are now ready for spring. Bryanskaya Oblast workers have repaired all sowing and plowing machinery and most harvesting combines. Around 3,000 new tractors and 2,000 harvesting combines will be supplied to the oblast this year. (1900 GMT)

25 February

Uzbek farmers have decided to sell 5.9 million tons of raw cotton to the state. Tashkentskaya Oblast cottongrowers have completed their overhaul of sowing machinery. The warm, dry winter has changed the plan and farmers are now involved in trying to retain as much water as possible in the soil. (0730 GMT)

Spring sowing is underway in southern Tadzhikistan. Wheat, barley, oats and rye have been sown on thousands of ha, and potatoes are being planted. Over 20,000 ha in the republic are already under spring crops and vegetables cover twice the area sown to these crops last year. (2304 GMT)

OPERATIONS STAFF HITS DELAYS IN EQUIPMENT SUPPLY

LD261005 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 1

[V. Bykadorov report: "Getting Equipment Supply Under Control; from the All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] The country's farmers are making ready for the fieldwork of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

It is very important now to accelerate supply of new equipment, spare parts, fertilizers and chemicals, fuel and lubricants. The whole complex of these topical problems was discussed at a session of the all-union operations staff for material and technical supply to agriculture.

The session was opened by Comrade L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture. He noted that many enterprises are fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures for Preparation and Execution of Spring Fieldwork in 1981" and supplying agriculture with new equipment on time.

However, noticeable interruptions are to be observed, especially in the supply of soil cultivation and sowing machines. Among those named as not fulfilling the schedules for dispatch of equipment in January were the production association for antierosion equipment (Tselinograd), the Altayselmash and Belinskselmash plants and other enterprises of the USSR Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Ministry, which have undersupplied the countryside with cultivators, harrows, seed machines, sprayers and soil levelers. The Chelyabinsk and Minsk tractor plants, the Tula combine plant and the Kharkov tractor engine plant did not fulfill the plan for supply of crankshafts, driveshafts, hubs, springs, clutch casings, inclined chambers, screw conveyors, blades and pulleys. Such a state of affairs cannot but arouse alarm.

Serious criticism was directed against the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Thus, the Gorkiy Gaz Production Association undersupplied agriculture in January by 2,105 cylinder blocks, 2,013 gearboxes, 5,849 transmission units, 3,055 shafts and other units and parts in critically short supply. The Avtodizel Production Association (Yaroslavl) failed to begin dispatch of transmission shafts and gearbox rods for Ural trucks. Through insufficient dispatch of complete sets of piston rings and 3,928 water pumps by the Motordetal Production Association (Kostroma), high-powered K-700 tractors and the Maz, Kraz and Gaz-52 motor vehicles were forced to stand idle. The enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are in great debt to the countryside in the supply of tractor and truck-drawn trailers.

Farms are being insufficiently supplied with rubber technical goods. Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are not coping with the supply of V-belts and fan belts, and chassis gaskets for Kirovets and T-150 tractors and for livestock complex equipment. Among these are the Karaganda, Volzhskiy, Belaya Tserkov, Krasnoyarsk and Barnaul rubber technical goods plants and the Krasnyy Treugolnik Production Association.

In their turn, the speakers noted, a number of enterprises could not fulfill the supply plan through incomplete or untimely supply of railcars. Thus at the Prokhladnenskiy belt plant thousands of tractor-trailers are awaiting dispatch. At the Cheboksary assembly plant about 8,000 tons of spare parts for tractors have accumulated. The storehouses of Leningrad's Kompleks Production Association are filled with equipment for fodder production. At least 30 railcars are needed to ship it. The Ministry of Railways must take urgent measures to normalize this situation.

Other questions of material and technical supply to agriculture were also examined. Taking part in the staff session were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments.

TSENTROSOYUZ CHIEF SEEKS HELP FOR PERSONAL PLOTS

LD261027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by A. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz board: "Contribution of Cooperative Workers"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In implementing the program outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft, an important place is allotted to personal subsidiary plots. There are over 34 million families of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and citizens involved in producing goods on such plots. The country's extensive subsidiary shop has almost 8 million ha of land and currently produces about half the gross output of potatoes, fruits and berries and almost 30 percent of eggs, meat and vegetables produced. This is a substantial supplement for Soviet people's tables.

To make this supplement greater, a number of measures remain to be taken, aimed at increasing output of arable and livestock produce on personal plots. This is mentioned in the draft Basic Guidelines. In our view, there must BE PROVISION IN THAT DOCUMENT FOR THE ALLOCATION IN CONSUMER COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS (AND ON KOLKHOZES) OF PLOTS OF LAND FOR CULTIVATING FODDER CROPS AND ALSO FOR THE SALE OF TRACTORS, TRAILER IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT THROUGH THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT TO AGRICULTURE (ON THE BASIS OF KOLKHOZ NORMS).

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of cooperative purchases from the population reached R13.7 billion, which was an increase of 36.8 percent in comparison with the 9th 5-Year Plan. But this is far from being the limit of our potential. As the draft Basic Guidelines noted, the consumer cooperative must be more active in purchasing agricultural produce from the population and expanding trade in the industrial centers.

It is planned to increase the volume of procurement in the 11th 5-Year Plan (in comparison with the last plan): of meat from 3.2 million to 5 million tons; of vegetables from 1.5 to 2.1 million tons; of fruit from 1.1 to 1.56 million tons; and of eggs from 2.1 to 4.8 billion.

Cooperative workers are striving to their utmost to assist the development of personal subsidiary plots. It is being made more convenient for plot owners to sell surplus produce, and kolkhoz provision of everything necessary to carry out work on the personal plot is improving. It must be said that we have considerable unexploited reserves here. Poor organization of produce buying in a number of republics and oblasts forces country dwellers to go and trade in industrial centers, which entails great losses of free and worktime.

One of the main reasons for all this is the poor development of the network and low technical standard of equipment in centers for reception, storage and processing of purchased produce. Over the course of a year, on average, one such "point" receives produce from over 7,000 personal subsidiary plots, spread approximately over the area of 10 rural soviets. One can hardly speak of efficient work by the procurer there.

How then can we achieve a fuller assimilation of the population's existing surplus products without losses and deliver them in good time to the consumer? There is only one way: to get as close to the suppliers as possible and improve the material and technical base of procurements. The Tsentrosoyuz is actively pursuing a line of expanding construction of permanent reception and procurement centers. In the 11th 5-Year Plan they will be increased from 4,000 to 16,000. It must be noted that those enterprises which have already begun to come into operation are favorably different from their predecessors. They are equipped with refrigerated chambers, mechanized and designed for the reception from the population of all types of products, raw materials, and also wild fruits and medicinal and technical plants.

Considering that a considerable portion of agricultural and livestock produce remains in remote villages, it is expedient to make use of mobile reception centers to organize purchases in these places. These are also irreplaceable in organizing purchases in suburban truck garden associations. Of course, it is impossible to improve this work without sufficient transport facilities. It appears that we must make provision in the draft Basic Guidelines for this demand: TO SET UP PRODUCTION OF SPECIALIZED MOTOR TRANSPORT FOR MOBILE RECEPTION AND PROCUREMENT CENTERS".

It is known that output of produce is held up by the low standard of work mechanization on personal plots. All basic work on personal plots is being carried out by inefficient manual labor.

Back in 1977 the Tsentrosoyuz, the USSR Trade Ministry, the USSR Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Ministry, the USSR Agriculture Ministry and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture agreed on a list of necessary truck garden manual equipment and small mechanical devices. There were 330 different types of equipment on the list covering all the work processes from soil cultivation to harvesting. It also provided for machines and equipment to alleviate work in tending domestic livestock and poultry. However, these fine plans are being only slowly implemented. There are still only about 140 work implements in production, and there are no small mechanical devices among them.

The shortage of truck garden equipment and the absence of small mechanical devices are holding back the development of personal subsidiary plots. I propose inserting in the CPSU Central Committee draft the provision: TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF SMALL MECHANICAL DEVICES; INCLUDING THEM IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS RSFSR LIVESTOCK RAISING

LD261539 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Agricultural review "Prepared by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture": "The Stockraisers' Winter Vigil"]

[Text] Thousands of stockraising collectives, seeking to provide a fitting greeting to the 26th congress of Lenin's party, are competing to increase production of milk, meat and other products and sales of these to the state. Their most important task at the moment is to ensure the exemplary wintering of livestock. They not only have to keep all the young animals safe and increase the herd but also to raise livestock productivity.

The initiative by the Kemerovskaya Oblast stockraisers on socialist competition for well-organized wintering of livestock and for an increase in the output and sales to the state of livestock products while the animals are in stall was widely disseminated. Having assessed their potential, they pledged to increase the milk yield per cow by 123 kg compared with the last wintering period, to achieve an average daily weight gain of at least 800 grams in cattle and 450 grams in hogs, to ensure an increase in the number of all types of livestock and poultry and improve the safekeeping of animals. And the initiators are keeping their word. In the fourth quarter average milk yields there increased by 48 kg while compared with the same period the previous winter, milk purchases increased by 11,000 tons, meat purchases by 3,000 tons and egg purchases by 4 million. There was a steady increase in the rate of milk purchases in January too, which enabled them to sell to the state 5,000 tons more than in the first month of last year.

Wintering of livestock is well-organized too on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Voronezhskaya, Tomskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts, Karelskaya ASSR and Komi ASSR. More milk than last year is being produced on farms in Arkhangelskaya, Kurganskaya, Rostovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts, Krasnodraskly and Altayskiy Krays and the Kalmytskaya and Dagestanskaya ASSR's.

The valuable experience of the Izobilnoye Association in Kurganskaya Oblast, where good stockraising results have been achieved thanks to many years of purposeful work, merits attention and general adoption. Last year, for example, 4,213 kg of milk were obtained per cow, while the average surrender weight of bull calves taken off fattening was 520 kg. The daily milk yield per cow has now reached 11 kg in the association, which is 200-400 grams more than last year. On the Volosovskiy Sovkhoz in Leningradskaya Oblast the average January milk yield per cow was 57 kg up on January 1980.

The successful wintering of livestock on many farms in the republic is due to a big organizational effort on the part of farm leaders and specialists and the diligence of stockraisers. Unfortunately, the situation is not good everywhere. In the wintering period so far many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Amurskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya and some other oblasts have seen a fall in the production and purchases of milk and meat. In some places the number of livestock, especially cows, has fallen.

A number of oblasts procured less feed than planned for the winter. And an analysis of the feed has shown that it does not contain enough raw protein, albumin and carbohydrates, minerals and trace elements. It is necessary, therefore, to prepare the feed more carefully and to make sure it is enriched with mineral additives.

But not everywhere is proper significance attached to the correct preparation of feed and to regular deliveries of it to livestock units. This month, in Lipetskaya, Kurskaya, Novosibirskaya and a number of other oblasts one in three feed preparation shops stands idle for various reasons and one-half of them are operating on a single-shift basis. Many farms are not exploiting the potential for replenishing stocks of feed by procuring conifer sprigs as feed and collecting leftover food and waste from the processing industry.

There has been a marked reduction this year in the weight of livestock taken off fattening on farms in Pskovskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts. Farms in Novgorodskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts, Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR and a number of others continue to surrender underweight livestock. At the same time, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chelyabinskaya, Kurganskaya, Irkutskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays have skillfully organized the intensive raising and fattening of young animals and are supplying meat combines with cattle weighing 400-500 kg. This shows skillful exploitation of the potential for raising livestock productivity on every farm.

The labor atmosphere in the countryside is intense at the moment. The republic's livestock raisers are intent on conducting livestock wintering as well as possible, ensure a considerable increase in production and sale of livestock products to the state and a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

START OF YEAR IN LIVESTOCK SPHERE DISAPPOINTING

LD270941 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Agricultural Commentary": "Competition: New Impetus"]

[Excerpt] The stockmen's concerns are now in the foreground. Experience shows that a good start is usually decisive as regards the fulfillment of annual targets as a whole. The results of 1 month do not provide the material for a profound analysis or long-term forecasting but they do give some idea of the rate of growth.

Let us state frankly that the start could have been better: In January the republic's farms managed to increase gross milk output by only 0.6 percent. Average yields per cow increased by only 1 kg. A total of 515 tons--0.7 percent--more milk was sold to the state than in January 1980. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold the state 0.3 percent less milk--that is, 204 tons less--than a year ago. It was only because 8 percent more milk was purchased from the population than last January that the republic as a whole exceeded last year's milk procurement level. The quarterly plan for milk procurements was 33 percent fulfilled in the first month of the new year.

Matters were worse as regards livestock and poultry procurements--4 percent less was sold to the state than last January. Livestock and poultry procurements from the population increased 6 percent. The republic fulfilled the quarterly meat procurements target by 29 percent in January. Meat purchases were more successful in Khiyumaaskiy, Kharyuskiy, Pylvaskiy and Kingiseppskiy Rayons. Among the laggards are Raplaskiy, Paydeskiy, Vilyandiskiy and Yugevaskiy Rayons.

Still more disturbing is the fact that the daily weight gains of animals being fattened and the sale of pigs fell. Thus in January the average daily weight gain for pigs in the republic was 398 grams against 425 grams last year. On many farms in Tartuskiy, Khaapsaluskiy and Rakvereskiy Rayons this indicator is even lower. The average sale weight of pigs was only 100 kg as against 105 kg last year, and in Raplaskiy Rayon it was as low as 88 kg.

Fodder reserves as of 1 February were 12 percent more this year than last year, and this includes 10 percent more concentrates.

## COTTON, FODDER CROP ROTATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED

LD251105 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 February in the Morning Edition carries on pages 2,3 a 5,000-word article entitled "What Tadzhikistan's Land Can Give" by special correspondents F. Seleznev and V. Surkov. The correspondents stress the importance and benefits of the correct application of crop rotation between cotton and alfalfa and point out the dangers inherent in growing only cotton. They blame the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Council of Ministers for a "weakening of executive discipline" in enforcing the ministry's instruction on implementing crop rotation. The writers assert that fodder production must be elevated to the rank of an "independent sector" with "material incentives for fodder producers no less than those for cotton growers." They stress the interconnection of cotton, alfalfa and meat, asserting that a greater area of alfalfa will benefit both cotton-growing and meat production. The writers stress the benefits from the "all-year-round system" of planting for crops such as grain corn, citrus fruits and nuts, and conclude that Tadzhikistan's farmers have "tremendous, still unused reserves."

## BRIEFS

NEW PRIMORSKIY KRAY SETTLERS--The first express passenger train of the current 5-year plan carrying new settlers from the Kuban has arrived at the Galenki Railway Station in Primorskiy Kray. The new settlers will live and work at sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the kray. They include many qualified machine operators, plant-workers and animal breeders. A warm welcome was organized to greet them. Most of the new settlers will work at farms in the Razdolinskiy Valley, There are several other trains carrying new settlers at present en route from oblasts of the Ukraine. For the first time, settlers will also come this spring from the Kirigiz SSR. They will enjoy many advantages, including quality housing and allocated parcels of land for private use. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Feb 81 SK]

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENTARY ON SOVIET ARMY DAY

Ustinov 'Order of Day'

LD261603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 81 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order No 35, for 23 February 1981, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The present holiday has coincided with an outstanding event--the start of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people have greeted the congress of their dear Leninist party in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm and the broad scope of socialist competition. Under the CPSU's tested leadership the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligenstia are seeking new successes in communist building and are working inspirationally on the fulfillment of the targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Our motherland's working people and the army and navy servicemen unanimously approve and warmly support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The aggressive forces of imperialism counterpose the policy of arms race and aggravation of international tension to the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy course, and they are trying to resurrect the spirit of cold war. The reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and other states, with the connivance of the Beijing leadership, are creating dangerous hotbeds of the threat of war and are organizing interference in the independent state's internal affairs. Attempts are being made to undermine the unity of the socialist countries.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government are tirelessly monitoring the intrigues of the enemies of peace and doing everything necessary to maintain the country's defense capability at the proper level and to strengthen the combat might of the army and navy.

Created by V.I. Lenin and educated by the Communist Party in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the USSR Armed Forces are boundlessly devoted to their people and the cause of communism. In single formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states they are vigilantly standing guard over peace and reliably safeguarding the security of the socialist community countries.

Precongress socialist competition in the army and navy has helped the improvement of field, air and naval training, the strengthening of discipline and firm military order and the growth of the excellent-rated subunits, units and ships. Combat readiness has been raised to a new level.

Comrade army and navy servicemen!

Comrade veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on your national holiday--Soviet Army and Navy Day. I wish the entire personnel new successes in combat and political training and the enhancement of the armed forces' combat readiness.

To mark the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy I order:

That on 23 February 1981 at 2100 firework displays be held in the capital of our motherland, the Hero-City of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, the Hero-Fortress of Brest, and also the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

Long live the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their armed forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, 23 February

Ogarkov Article

LD261135 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Tomorrow Is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Standing Guard Over Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Soviet Army and Navy Day is being celebrated in a special atmosphere this year. It is illumined by the light of the 26th CPSU Congress which opens 23 February. And that is profoundly symbolic. The Soviet Armed Forces' historic, eternally unfading victories which were now in fierce fighting against the forces of imperialism for the honor, freedom and independence of the motherland of Great October are linked organically with our party's multifaceted and titanic activity.

The birth of the Soviet Army and Navy is inseparable from the name of V.I. Lenin. The leader of the world proletariat takes the historical credit for the scientific elaboration of the military program of the socialist revolution, the teaching of the defense of the socialist fatherland and the sociopolitical and organizational principles of Soviet military building.

The Soviet Army and Navy created by the party had already gained victory over the foreign interventionists and White Guards back in the Civil War. The party Central Committee became the real headquarters of the collective leadership of the armed struggle. As V.I. Lenin put it, it was the combat organ "of a combat party in the Civil War era...."

The Communist Party acted as the leader, organizer and general of the Soviet people and their armed forces during the grim period of the Great Patriotic War. The party focused all its organizational talent, the full force of the mighty community of peoples of the USSR and their vigor, persistence and will on the defeat of fascism. The best forces of the party and its Central Committee were at the most dangerous and crucial sectors of the fight against the invaders--at the front and in the rear.

In very fierce defensive engagements the Soviet Army and Navy first wore down and drained the crack groupings of the German Fascist troops and then dealt them crushing blows. Developing their victorious offensive, they drove the invaders from their native land, liberated a number of European countries and hoisted the banner of victory over the citadel of fascism--Berlin. And soon after, with a view to eliminating the hotbed of war in the Far East and ensuring the Soviet Union's security and the speediest establishment of peace throughout the world, our armed forces, fulfilling their alliance commitments, utterly routed the Kwantung Army--the main strike force of militarist Japan.

The victory of the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces in the Great Patriotic War is of truly worldwide historic significance. It exerted a tremendous influence on mankind's postwar development and the lives of millions of people in the world.

The Soviet people are a creator-people. Safeguarding lasting peace on earth is the supreme goal of the CPSU's policy. "The Soviet Union's foreign policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his New Year's congratulations to the Soviet people "pursues clear and noble goals. We want peace for all the peoples. Our allegiance to the ideals of freedom, justice and progress is unshakable. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates detente and the strengthening of cooperation and says a firm 'no' to the arms race, to the complications and conflicts caused by imperialist policy."

The events of the past few years have reaffirmed that international imperialism and its accomplices have not abandoned aggressive warfare as a means of policy in resolving the main contradiction of the present era--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. The main gamble here is on the use of nuclear weapons. Graphic evidence of this is the United States' "new nuclear strategy" which is already assuming specific forms. The creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, the expansion of the network of military bases in a number of Near and Middle Eastern countries, the stockpiling of heavy armaments in strategically important parts of the world, preparation for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West European countries and much else besides also serve imperialism's aggressive aspirations. Reactionary circles in the West are increasing the military budgets with every passing year, forcing ever more persistently a new spiral of the unrestrained arms race and undertaking material preparation for new aggressive wars.

Today's Chinese hegemonists are forming a bloc with the forces of extreme reaction. Beijing's rapprochement with the most aggressive circles of the United States and other imperialist states is a new source of war danger.

The ideologists of imperialism are trying to mislead the world public and to justify the toughening of the West's military-political course with the notorious myth of the "Soviet military threat."

However, the entire history of our Soviet motherland refutes these idle fabrications. Since the Soviet state's very first days its foreign policy has been and remains aimed precisely at the consolidation of peace among the peoples and the assertion of Lenin's principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different sociopolitical systems.

The Soviet state's military doctrine fully accords with the peace-loving nature of its Leninist foreign policy. This doctrine has a strictly defensive thrust and is geared to the defense of the socialist fatherland and Soviet people's peaceful labor.

The defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine is also clearly expressed in the fact that expenditure on the country's defense and the development of the armed forces is not in excess of what is necessary both for the USSR's reliable security and to ensure that no one is tempted to try to resolve by force in their own favor the historical dispute between the two opposing social systems.

At the same time Soviet military doctrine provided for the armed forces' resolute actions in the event of an aggressor's attacking the USSR or its allies. In accordance with this they possess in full measure the art of performing not only defense actions but also of waging modern offensive battles and operations on land, in the air and at sea.

Soviet military doctrine attaches great significance to the principles of internationalism and the USSR Armed Forces' close cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Armed Forces are profoundly international in composion, nature and historical predestination. They are an equal member of the combat alliance of the armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact which reliably defends the socialist community.

Our party's Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pay unremitting attention to questions of further strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the Soviet Armed Forces. A great personal contribution to this is made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. All the most important questions of the safeguarding of the Soviet state's security are resolved under his immediate leadership.

Under the conditions of mature socialism the Soviet Armed Froces have entered a new stage of their development. They mirror the enormous changes which have taken place in the country in the sociopolitical, economic, scientific and technical and spiritual spheres.

One of their characteristic features lies in the further strengthening of their unity with the people. The ties and relationships between the army and the people are now becoming increasingly rich and multifaceted. The Soviet servicemen are full and equal citizens of their country and take an active part in its sociopolitical and economic life. Many army and navy representatives are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and the local soviets and perform fruitful work in party, soviet and public organizations. The very best army and navy communists have been elected delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Armed Forces' lofty historic destiny lies, as is well known, in ensuring the reliable defense of their socialist fatherland, and the defense of the revolutionary gains and peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries which are friendly to us. At the same time the Soviet Army and Navy simultaneously fulfill an important social task--the task of rearing ardent patriots of our motherland, convinced internationalists and active builders of the communist society.

The Soviet Armed Forces' educational role received a high assessmen of the 24th and 25th party congresses. Its tremendous significance has repeatedly been stressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In our country, he has said, military service is not only a school of combat skill. It is at the same time a fine school of ideological and physical tempering, discipline and organization.

The USSR's modern armed forces are the l' ing embodiment of socialist internationalism. Lenin's immortal ideas of internationalism have been implemented and are being successfully developed inside the Warsaw Pact, within whose framework now the combat traditions born in the struggle against the class enemies are being augmented, the combat skill of the fraternal armies' servicemen is being improved and their indestructible friendship and combat alliance are being strengthened.

The Soviet Armed Forces' combat might has now been raised to a qualitatively new level. The capabilities of all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops have increased immeasurably. The main and determining indicator of their might is their high combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The modern weapons with which our army and navy are equipped are making substantial changes in the forms and means of waging combat operations and in the organization of troops and naval forces. The armed forces' further development is being implemented on the basis of a dialectical understanding of the role and place of man and equipment in warfare, on the basis of principle of attaining the maximum efficiency with the minimal economic outlays. This ensures the fruitful training and education of the servicemen, the necessary standard of combat readiness and the maximum utilization of the military equipment's potential.

Soviet military science plays an important role in elaborating topical problems of Soviet military building and in resolving the tasks of strengthening the country's defense capability and the combat might of the army and navy. Under the conditions of rapid scientific and technical progress Soviet military science is becoming an increasingly effective means of improving the quality of combat and operational training and the system of the troops' instruction and education.

The entire activity of the military councils, commanders, political organs and staffs is subordinated to the successful solution of the tasks of enhancing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness. Their strenuous ideological and organizational work helps to rally Soviet servicemen around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, to improve the political morale of the personnel and to mobilize them for the successful solution of the tasks of improving field, naval and flight training. This made it possible in the past training year to achieve new results in the personnel's study and service, discipline and organization on the basis of the patriotic movement widespread in units and on ships for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The number of excellent-rated servicemen and class specialists has increased in the military districts, groups of forces and fleets, and the level of units' and ships' combat readiness has improved. The majority have fulfilled their socialist pledges and many have won an "excellent" rating.

The start of the present training year has also been marked by a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm. Like all Soviet people, army and navy servicemen have taken a businesslike part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." By their shock military labor and extensive socialist competition in units and on ships under the slogan "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!" they are graphically demonstrating both their profound understanding of their personal responsibility for the defense of the Soviet motherland and their wholehearted devotion to the cause of communism.

The USSR Armed Forces are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress, which opens 23 February, and their 63d anniversary stronger and more combat ready than ever before. Boundlessly devoted to their people and to the cause of the Communist Party, Soviet servicemen swear to continue to mount vigilant guard over the gains of socialism and the Soviet People's peaceful creative labor, and to serve as the reliable bulwark of world peace.

Sokolov Comment

LD261425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister: "Motherland's Reliable Shield"]

[Text] Tomorrow is Soviet Army and Navy Day. This year the holiday coincides with the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress, which will determine the strategy and tactics of struggle in the upcoming stage of communist building and will provide powerful impetus for glorious new deeds.

Soviet servicemen are proud of Lenin's party. They are monolithically rallied around the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal Marxist-Leninist and outstanding statesman and politician of our time. Like our whole people, servicemen wholeheartedly and unanimously approve the draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" and the party's domestic and foreign policy. The party's precongress platform is full of concern for the further blossoming of our socialist motherland, the strengthening of its economic and defense might and the steady boosting of the people's material and cultural living standards.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress once again cogently shows that all the thoughts and all the activity of the CPSU and our 267 million-strong people are linked with labor and are aimed at further strengthening the developed socialist society and creating the material and technical base of communism.

On Soviet Army and Navy Day our country fetes the motherland's armed defenders--veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and those who are today in the military ranks and who by their persistent and hard martial labor are forging the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, which guard socialism's great gains and peace on earth.

Our armed forces are 63 years old. And for all these years they have faithfully served their people and the Communist Party cause. They have honorably fulfilled and are honorably fulfilling Lenin's behest--"Protect the revolution's gains, our people's power, the soviets of soldier, worker and peasant deputies and the whole new, truly democratic system from all enemies of the people...."

Our Red Army, created by the party, headed by V.I. Lenin, coped brilliantly with these truly historic tasks during the Civil War. Under the party's leadership the revolution's defenders struggled selflessly against the well-armed and well-trained interventionist forces and White Guards, routed them utterly and defended the world's first socialist worker and peasant state in battle. The Red Army's operations to rout the forces of Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich and Vrangel, the fierce battles of Tsaritsyn, Petrograd and Kakhovka, the heroic storming of Perekop and Volochayevka, the boldness and resolve of the troops' operations to this day elicit the admiration of our friends and the consternation of our enemies. The exploits of the Civil War heroes have been and continue to be for our young people and armed forces servicemen an inspiring example of selfless struggle for the cause of the party and the people.

Our armed forces covered their combat banners in unfading glory during the Great Patriotic War, which was a gigantic military clash between socialism and imperialism's shock forces and its most somber and monstrous offspring--Fascism.

No less than 190 armed divisions--5.5 million soldiers and officers, about 4,300 tanks, up to 5,000 aircraft and more than 47,000 artillery pieces and mortars--made up the huge invasion army that Fascist Germany and its satellites perfidiously hurled against the Soviet Union, without declaring war. No army in the world could have contained the kind of assault that crashed down on our country.

Led by the party and closely linked with the people, the Soviet Army and Navy held out against the furious enemy onslaught. They not only held out but actually routed the German Fascist invaders.

Our victory was forged in the fierce battle of Smolensk, in the snows of the Moscow region, where our troops buried Hitler's "blitzkrieg" once and for all, in the battle of Stalingrad, the greatest in history, which lasted 200 days and nights, in the famous battle of Kursk in which, despite the absence of a second front in Europe, Hitler's army was confronted with military catastrophe thanks to the might of Soviet weapons.

In 1944 our army struck crushing blows against the enemy at Leningrad and Novgorod, in the Baltic region and Belorussia, in right-bank Ukraine and around Kishinev and, having completely cleared their country's territory of the invaders, began implementing the great liberating mission beyond our motherland. The biggest offensive operations of 1945 in terms of their scope and results culminated in the battle for Berlin. The Soviet soldier, having passed through the grim trials of a war that had lasted almost 4 years and having displayed in battle boundless devotion to the socialist motherland and unprecedented courage, steadfastness and heroism, hoisted the red banner of victory over the defeated Reichstag. A few months later the Soviet Army routed imperialist Japan's million-strong Kwangtung Army.

The victory over Fascist Germany and imperialist Japan was achieved through the efforts of many peoples. But the decisive role in it was that of the Soviet Union and its army. The Soviet-German front was the main, decisive front of World War II. Soviet people shouldered the brunt of the war. "Our wonderful people, heroic people, Herculean people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "raised high above the world the glory-covered Leninist banner, the banner of Great October, the banner of socialism, and carried it victoriously through the mire of the war years."

The inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle that culminated in our worldwide historic victory was the Leninist Communist Party. As during the Civil War, it was a truly battling party. The party channeled all its organizing genius, all the strength of the mighty community of USSR peoples, and their energy, steadfastness, courage and will into routing fascism. More than half the party membership was in the field army. By the end of the war one Soviet serviceman in four was a party member or candidate member. In battle the communists set an example of fearlessness and heroism to all servicemen.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism created favorable conditions for the implementation of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, the development of the national liberation struggle and new upsurge in the international communist and workers movement.

For more than 30 years now, since the Great Patriotic War, Soviet people have been living under conditions of peace, devoting all their strength to creative labor. This is a great achievement of the Leninist peace policy pursued by our Communist Party, along with the socialist countries' fraternal parties. It is to the credit of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are an invincible bastion of world peace and the peoples' security and a mighty means of curbing the imperialists' aggressive intrigues. The very fact of the existence of a powerful Soviet Army and Navy has a cautionary effect on lovers of international banditry and military adventures. Relying on their economic and defense might, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries made the decisive contribution to the improvement in the international situation achieved during the seventies.

However, aggressive imperialist forces pitted against the positive processes a policy dictated by reluctance to come to terms with the realities of the modern world--the consolidation of socialism's positions, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole.

In an endeavor to retard the objective process of the renewal of the world, the leaders of the NATO military bloc and primarily of the United States steered a course toward disrupting the prevailing world military equilibrium in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security. This is manifested in their stepping up the arms race, the growth of military budgets, the unleashing of provocations against the socialist and other independent states, NATO's militarist activeness and the desire to turn West Europe into the launchpad for qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missile weapons. The Chinese hegemonists are actively playing the role of imperialism's accomplice.

In this complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, displaying restraint, firmness and principle, are continuing to implement consistently and persistently the course of preserving peace and safeguarding the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole. At the same time our party and its Leninist Central Committee are drawing the necessary conclusions from the prevailing international situation and the deterioration in it through the fault of certain U.S. imperialist circles.

When he delivered the report at the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that our party would do everything to ensure that the Soviet Union's glorious armed forces continued to have all the requisite means to fullfill their crucial task--being the guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bastion of world peace. Today, on the threshold of the scheduled 26th CPSU Congress, we note with satisfaction that the party has purposefully resolved and is resolving this task. Thanks to this, the USSR's Armed Forces are equal to present-day demands.

The complexity and responsibility of the tasks the Soviet Armed Forces are now resolving govern a steady increase in the Communist Party's role in the leadership of military building. On the basis of the creative development of Lenin's teaching on the defense of socialism's gains and in the light of the accumulated experience and the latest achievements of science and technology and the peculiarities of the present international situation, the CPSU elaborates urgent problems of military theory, determines military technical policy, improves troops' organization, their level of technical equipment, methods of troop control, and the training, education and placement of military cadres, strengthens the principle of sole responsibility [yedinonachaliye] and implements measures to increase the effectiveness of servicemen's ideological and political education. There is no sphere of military matters in which the directing and mobilizing role of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is not manifested.

The CPSU shows constant concern for strengthening the friendship and cohesion of the socialist community countries and improving the socialist countries' collective defensive organization--the Warsaw Pact. Shoulder to shoulder and in a single combat formation, Soviet servicemen and servicemen in the fraternal armies are guarding their peoples' revolutionary gains and the socialist community countries' security.

The Soviet Army and Navy are strong by virtue of their indissoluble ties with their people, the incontestable advantages of the socialist social and state system and the party's wise leadership. The just and noble nature of the USSR Armed Forces' aims and tasks and the party's constant concern for strengthening their combat might generate tremendous enthusiasm in Soviet servicemen. Today, on the eve of the 26th party congress and the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, servicemen are reporting to the motherland, the party and the people their successful solution of the crucial tasks entrusted to them, their increased field, aerial and marine skill, the further strengthening of discipline and the improvement of combat readiness, which, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, points out, is the concentrated expression of the state of the armed forces and the determining indicator of their combat might.

As always, the communists--active champions of the party's policy in the armed forces--are marching in the front ranks of our servicemen.

In order to tirelessly improve combat readiness it is important to continue to actively instill in all servicemen a communist attitude toward martial labor and a sense of personal responsibility for the results of their studies and service and for the state of affairs in the subunit and unit, to resolutely combat indulgence and oversimplification in combat training and to display an exacting approach toward assessing what has been achieved.

Educated by the Communist Party in their people's glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and communist conviction, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are bearing aloft their glory-covered combat banners and honorably fulfilling their constitutional duty to the people--doing everything necessary to ensure that no intrigues by aggressive imperialist forces and their accomplices can hamper our country's onward movement along the road of building communism.

## Kurkotkin on Jubilee

LD260937 Moscow EONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8 Signed to Press 16 Feb 81 p 9

[Article by Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, under the general headline: "Toward the 63d Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy": "The Reliable Guardian of Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpts] It has been 63 years since those memorable days in February 1918 when in the Pskov and Narva sectors armed detachments of the young socialist republic firmly resisted the Kaiser's invaders, in so doing announcing to the world the birth of a new type of army--an army free from the exploitation of workers and peasants. Since that time our valiant armed forces have been reliably safeguarding the gains of socialism and the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

### Born of October

We are celebrating the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy on the opening day of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which under V.I. Lenin's leadership created for the first time in history a genuine people's army--the pride and glory of our motherland and the reliable guardian of communist creation.

From its inception the Soviet Army was built and trained as a people's army and a revolutionary army. Unlike military organizations in all exploitative socioeconomic systems, it has firm ties with the people, whose creature it is. For the first time in world history its weapons have been employed not against the people but in their defense, not to seize foreign territory but to defend the republic of the soviets against its enemies' encroachments.

Close, all-round ties between the people and the army are only possible under socialism on the basis of the indissoluble alliance between the working class and the peasantry and among all the peoples in our country--a unity forged by the CPSU. The unity of the people and the army is a militarily indispensable force.

### On A Firm Foundation

The armed forces' 63d anniversary is being celebrated at a time when the 10th 5-Year Plan has been completed and the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan has made a successful start and when the Soviet people and their servicemen are greeting the 26th Congress of Lenin's party with labor and military successes. In the period since the 25th CPSU Congress our country has progressed in every sphere of social development.

The 10th 5-Year Plan, as the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum pointed out, will occupy a worthy place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people as they confidently travel the road to communism.

Drawing on their growing economic and defense might, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at restructuring the whole system of international relations in accordance with the principles of the peaceful coexistence between states with different systems. An exceptionally large amount was done in this regard in the seventies. But the international situation noticeably deteriorated at the end of the seventies and at the start of the eighties. The underlying cause of its deliberate exacerbation was the reluctance of reactionary imperialist circles to take account of the realities of the modern world--the strengthening of socialism's positions and the successes of the peoples' liberation struggle. To the accompaniment of a propaganda hullabaloo about an alleged "Soviet threat," aggressive imperialist forces and their accomplices made fierce attacks against detente and are trying to reverse the objective course of world development.

Having conceived the desire to upset the present equality [ravenstvo] of military forces and to achieve military superiority over socialism, imperialism is trying to heat up the arms race. The Pentagon, for example, submitted a $200 billion budget for 1982.

Proposals are now being submitted for increasing it by several more tens of billions. NATO's European member countries and Japan are modernizing existing arms and starting to produce new ones. In Directive 59 the U.S. administration announced a so-called "new nuclear strategy," which proclaims a course of creating the potential for a first strike against military installations and administrative and political centers in the USSR, effectively tries to legitimize the waging of "limited nuclear war" in Europe and militarily and politically underpins U.S. imperialism's claims to world domination. A dangerous new phenomenon in world politics is, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum stressed, the partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. Beijing is strenuously seeking its imperialist partners' assistance in implementing the plans for the "four modernizations," building up the country's military and economic potential and turning China into a strong, militarist power.

In this complex and contradictory situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are resolutely and consistently pursuing a course of preserving peace and safeguarding the Soviet people's security and international security as a whole. This was confirmed with renewed force by L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India, which was one of the major steps in Soviet foreign policy aimed at strengthening world peace.

At the same time our country must also improve its defense. Thanks to the concern of the party and the people and to the successes in the development of the economy, science and technology, the Soviet Armed Forces have all the equipment their require for reliably defending the motherland. The Soviet Army is a first-class army as regards the provision of technical equipment. Its organizational structure is improving, and military science and the art of warfare are developing. All this is accompanied by a further increase in the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. At all hours and in all weathers, troops and naval forces are undergoing intensive combat and political training. In every training period the armed forces of the land of the soviets are solving ever more complex training and combat tasks resulting from the rapid development of soldiering.

Always With the People

The Soviet Armed Forces are celebrating their jubilee strong, closely rallied around the CPSU and ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. This is the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor to provide the army and navy with everything they need and the purposeful military activity of our splendid soldiers, NCO's, officers and generals.

The USSR Armed Forces' superiority has lain and continues to lie in the troops' greater ideological commitment and consciousness and their deep socialist patriotism. The personnel of the army and navy possess high moral, political, psychological and combat qualities. As a result of our society's social and cultural progress and the Communist Party's concern the general educational level of potential draftees and all servicemen has risen considerably. Around 80 percent of the personnel have had higher of secondary education (before the Great Patriotic War this was true of only around 12 percent of servicemen). More than 90 percent of officers are communists or Komsomol members.

The social role of servicemen in a developed socialist society is constantly increasing and is embodied in their active participation in the country's social, state and economic affairs. The range of work done by the defenders of the motherland is particularly great. Servicemen build apartment houses and roads and help gather the harvest. It is well-known that a section of the Baykal-Amur main railroad is being built by soldiers. They are displaying great courage and a deep sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them. Every fall thousands of servicemen go off to gather the harvest in Kazakhstan, Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy Kray and other areas, helping rural workers considerably. Military truck drivers transport millions of tons of agricultural freight. The conscientious labor of many army collectives has been pointed out by local soviet, party and economic organs.

The army is a kind of school, training cadres for the national economy. Every year, when on completion of service servicemen are transferred to the reserves, kolkhozes and sovkhozes gain tens of thousands of skilled specialists. The tempering acquired during military service helps them to work where not just professional skills but also civic maturity and deep moral resolve are particularly needed. The abundance of technical equipment at the disposal of the army and navy creates the conditions necessary to ensure that during his service almost every serviceman acquires specialist knowledge of one sort or another. He returns to production as a more skilled worker or kolkhoz member than he was before being drafted. The Soviet Army is thus making a definite contribution to developing society's production forces and creating communism's material and technical base.

As full citizens of the USSR the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces actively participate in sociopolitical measures carried out by the party and the socialist state. Along with all working people they elect the organs of Soviet power and work in local social organizations. During election campaigns officers, cadets and soldiers frequently work as agitators and agents, deliver reports and give talks to the working people, and work on electoral commissions. At general meetings of the personnel of subunits and at party and Komsomol meetings servicemen discuss political events of paramount importance in our domestic and international life and draft state plans and party materials relating to forthcoming congresses. Like all our country's citizens they actively discussed and submitted their proposals for the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. Army communists' finest representatives are among the 26th CPSU Congress delegates.

The personnel of the armed forces responded warmly to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition to Greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a Fitting Manner," which engendered new patriotic initiatives. Socialist competition is aimed primarily at further increasing vigilance and combat readiness. In units and on ships a struggle is underway to ensure the effectiveness of the whole combat and political training process and to increase proficiency on land, in the air and at sea.

The Soviet Constitution states that the defense of the socialist fatherland is the sacred duty of every Soviet citizen and is the business of all the people. In their day-to-day military service the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces demonstrate a constant readiness to fulfill with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty--to be the reliable guardian of socialism and a bulwark of world peace.